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THE FAMILY HISTORIES ISSUED IN THIS  
VOLUME ARE PREPARED FOR PUBLI-  
CATION IN "GENEALOGICAL AND  
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HARTFORD

CONNECTICUT



**E**ach one of us is 'the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of time'. We build upon the solid foundations laid by the strenuous efforts of the fathers who have gone before us. Nothing is more fitting, and indeed more important than that we should familiarize ourselves with their work and personality; for it is they who have lifted us up to the lofty positions from which we are working out our separate careers. 'Lest we forget,' it is important that we gather up the fleeting memories of the past and give them permanent record in well chosen words of biography, and in such reproduction of the long lost faces as modern science makes possible.

*Privately Printed*

**Eldredge = Story**

and

**Allied Families**

Genealogical  
Biographical



STATES HISTORICAL COMPANY, INC.  
PUBLISHERS AND ENGRAVERS  
HARTFORD, CONN.

1943





In Devoted Memory  
of  
Col. Edward B. Eldredge

1866 - 1936

1204920



And in tribute to the notable ancestry whose strength  
and virtues were their inheritance, this volume  
is inscribed and dedicated  
by his wife

Mira Cressida Peruzzi dei Medici Eldredge







Glodredge

*Arms:* Or, a bend ragulee sable, in base a martlet gules  
beaked of the second.



## ELDREDGE

**S**ERGEANT SAMUEL ELDREDGE was born in England about 1620, and died in Wickford, Rhode Island, in 1697. The date of his arrival in New England is not known, but it was prior to 1646, as he is of record in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in that year. He was in Medford, Massachusetts in 1652, and testified before the court that he was thirty-two years of age. In 1659 he was of Rumney Marsh, now Chelsea, and later moved to Kingston, Rhode Island. He came to Wickford about 1668 and took a prominent part in the civic affairs of the town.

He was a leader in the controversy between Rhode Island and Connecticut over jurisdiction of the town of Wickford, which he served as constable in 1668-69, and as such disputed the right of Rhode Island officials to take action in a murder case. He was imprisoned by the Rhode Island authorities in 1670 for summoning a Connecticut jury, but was released and rewarded by the general court in Hartford.

He served in King Philip's War and took part in the Narragansett Swamp fight. He was at Richard Smith's garrison house, and accompanied Captain



## ELDREDGE

Benjamin Church on a night expedition during which they surprised and captured fifteen Indians.

Sergeant Samuel Eldredge was one of the earliest members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston.

He married Elizabeth, surname unknown.

CAPTAIN DANIEL ELDREDGE, son of Sergeant Samuel and Elizabeth Eldredge, was born in Kingston, Rhode Island, about 1652, and died in Stonington, Connecticut, August 13, 1726. Most of his life was spent in Kingston, where he was in the military service and held the rank of captain. In 1707 he moved to Stonington, where his wife and five children were baptized on April 6 of that year.

He married Mary, surname unknown. She died in Stonington in 1726.

DANIEL ELDREDGE, son of Captain Daniel and Mary Eldredge, was born in Kingston, March 20, 1690, and died in Groton, Connecticut, June 26, 1721.

He married, about 1711, Abigail Fish, daughter of Samuel Fish of New London, Connecticut, and







JAMES ELDREDGE

## ELDREDGE

granddaughter of John Fish of Lynn and Sandwich, Massachusetts. She was born in New London in 1690.

CHARLES ELDREDGE, son of Daniel and Abigail (Fish) Eldredge, was born in Groton, November 17, 1720, and died in New London, August 21, 1796.

He married, April 23, 1741, Mary Starr, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Morgan) Starr. (*See Starr Line.*)

CAPTAIN JAMES ELDREDGE, son of Charles and Mary (Starr) Eldredge, was born in Groton, May 30, 1745, and died in Brooklyn, Connecticut, March 29, 1811. His distinguished record in the Revolutionary War is as follows:

“On the first call for troops in 1775 James Eldredge volunteered his services and was commissioned First Lieutenant, May 1, 1775, of the Third Company, Sixth Regiment, of Connecticut troops. Promoted to Captain July 1, 1775. Discharged December 10, 1775.”

Captain James Eldredge married (first), March 28, 1765, Lucy Gallup, daughter of Captain Joseph and Eunice (Williams) Gallup. (*See Gallup Line.*) He married (second), Mrs. Chloe Hubbard.

## ELDREDGE

The will of Captain Eldredge, in his own handwriting, has been preserved in the family. It is dated March 20, 1811, and the following is an exact copy of the original document:

### IN THE NAME OF GOD AMEN!

"I James Eldredge Esq of Brooklyn County of Windham and State of Connecticut although weak in Body yet being of sound and disposing mind & memory have thought fit to make and do hereby make ordain and constitute the following to be my last will and testament revoking all others.

IMPRIMISE, I give my Immortal soul to God the author of all beings, hoping and trusting for salvation through the merits of a Saviour, and my Body to the dust to be decently enter'd according to the direction of my surviving family and Christian friends.

ITEM: And touching such temporal Estate as I may be possess'd of at my decease, my will is that all my just debts and funeral charges be first and as soon as convenient paid and the residue to be disposed of in the following manner

ITEM: I give and bequeath to my belov'd and affectionate wife Chloe Eldredge thirty Dollars to purchase her a mourning suit

## ELDREDGE

in addition to the hundred Dollars which I agreed to give her by a written instrument or jointure entered into and executed before our marriage, and it is also my will that she have my chaise and harness and also the Bed, Bedding & furniture belonging to the bed on which we usually sleep, in lieu of the said one hundred Dollars, if she shall choose to accept of the same, as I have never received any of her property of any kind whatever I think it is all that in Justice I have a right to give!

ITEM: I give to my Granddaughter Marcia Eldredge daughter of my son Gurdon Dec'd fifty Dollars which with what I have heretofore done for her Father in his lifetime I think is doing Justice to her!

ITEM: And the residue of my Estate of every description both real & personal it is my will and pleasure that it should be divided among my children in the following manner —

To wit, Each of my Daughters to have in proportion to my Sons as three to four that is for one thousand Dollars distributed to a Daughter there shall be one thousand three hundred & thirty Dollars  $33/100$  distributed to a Son

## ELDREDGE

and in this proportion it is to be understood as my meaning that my Estate is to be divided among my children and it also is my meaning that George, Lucy, Samuel, & Nancy Children of my daughter Eunice McClellan dec'd have the same share of my Estate both real and personal as one of my Daughters to be equally divided among them and the charges which I have made in my account Book against some of my Sons & Daughters are to be considered as due from them for which they are to account with my Executor or in other words to be deducted from their proportion of my Estate.

And I do hereby appoint my son Giles Eldredge to be Executor to this my last will & Testament. In Testamony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal in presents of the subscribing witnesses who have set their names as witnesses thereto in presents of the Testator and of each other this 20th day of March 1811."

(Signed) JAMES ELDREDGE

Attest

VINE ROBINSON

JOSEPH COUCH

HARRIET ROBINSON



## ELDREDGE

### CODICIL

I, James Eldredge Esq. of Brooklyn County of Windham being of sound and disposing mind & understanding make and ordain the following as a codicil to my last will and testament  
(Vise)

In consideration of the long and faithfull services of Anna Griffing in my family it has been my intention to make ample provision for her support — and I do hereby declare that my will is that if it be her pleasure and choice she shall continue to live as a member of the family, with such of my children as she shall choose, and whenever she shall become unable to support herself my Estate shall be holden and liable for her maintenance or in other words each of my heirs are to be liable and subject to equal proportion of the expense for her decent and comfortable support through life — And I do also will to my son Giles, my negro Boy Primus, son to Venus, a Slave until the age of twenty-five, when he will become free by a Law of this State, on conditions that he feed and cloth P. Negro Boy in a decent and comfortable manner and suitable advantage at school to read & write concluded as above.

(Signed) JAMES ELDREDGE

Attest

VINE ROBINSON

JOSEPH COUCH

HARRIET ROBINSON

## ELDREDGE

CAPTAIN OLIVER ELDREDGE, son of Captain James and Lucy (Gallup) Eldredge, was born in Brooklyn, March 14, 1789, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, July 25, 1857. He attended the country schools of Windham County and came to Boston in 1808, where he found employment in a mercantile establishment, and thus began a career as one of Boston's most successful merchants and manufacturers. He saw active service in the War of 1812, and served as Quartermaster of the First Regiment, Third Brigade, First Division, under Lieutenant Amos Binney.

Captain Oliver Eldredge was known as an upright and honorable man in business, and as one of the most public-spirited citizens of his day. He served as a member of the State Legislature and was actively interested in the Boston Board of Trade. In March, 1850, he was elected president of the North Bank and served until October 30, 1855, when he resigned on account of his health. His home was on Somerset Place until 1842, when he moved to Otis Place, where he lived until the time of his death. His will was filed for probate, November 30, 1857, and his son, Edward H. Eldredge, was appointed administrator. The estate consisted of valuable real estate







HANNAH (SMALLEY) ELDREDGE



OLIVER ELDREDGE



## ELDREDGE

and personal property and was exceptionally large for the times.

Captain Oliver Eldredge married, January 14, 1814, Hannah Smalley, daughter of Thomas and Betsy Smalley, of Provincetown. She was born in Provincetown, August 27, 1793, and died in Boston, February 22, 1867.

### Children:

- (1) Edward Henry, born August 21, 1816, died April 26, 1865; married (first) Lydia B. Richardson and (second) Elizabeth Welch.
- (2) Oliver Hazard, born December 17, 1817, died July 25, 1847.
- (3) Emelyn Bartlett, born September 17, 1820, died January 7, 1894; married, October 31, 1843, William Wetmore Story. (*See Story Line.*)
- (4) Hannah Wells, born August 3, 1822, died May 13, 1884; married, January 12, 1841, Nathaniel Greene.
- (5) Harriet Maria, born December 13, 1823, died January 24, 1897; married, December 6, 1848, John H. B. McClellan.
- (6) Francis Oliver, born March 13, 1825, died November 13, 1861; married Theresa Salazar.
- (7) James Thomas, of whom further.

## ELDREDGE

- (8) Charles Warren, born May 19, 1830, died September 23, 1895.
- (9) George, born November 29, 1832, died December 27, 1864.
- (10) Mary Elizabeth, born February 20, 1835, died June 6, 1894; married William A. Bangs.

JAMES THOMAS ELDREDGE, son of Captain Oliver and Hannah (Smalley) Eldredge, was born June 1, 1828, in Boston, where he died December 18, 1889. He graduated from the Boston Latin School in 1845, and from Harvard College with the famous class of 1849. Among his classmates were Abbot Lawrence, Augustus Lowell, Caleb Curtis, Frederick Nicholls, Gamaliel Bradford, Lemuel Shaw, Thornton Lothrop and Edward Jackson.

After college he entered his father's mercantile and shipping business and made several trips in the latter's trading vessels to the East Indies and Australia as supercargo. When his father died, in 1857, he returned to Boston, and in 1858 established himself in the real estate and brokerage business at No. 23 Congress Street. He was successful from the very beginning and soon gained an enviable reputation as one of the most able brokers in downtown Boston.



JAMES THOMAS ELDREDGE





## ELDREDGE

His building at 23 Congress Street was destroyed in the great fire of 1872, and he moved to 27 State Street, where, with Mr. Daniel Sargent, he organized the firm of James T. Eldredge & Company, in which he was actively engaged until 1887, when ill health compelled him to retire and turn the management of his interests over to his son, Colonel Edward H. Eldredge.

Mr. Eldredge was the owner of much valuable real estate in Boston, and served as trustee for several large estates. The following, indicative of the high esteem in which he was held, is quoted from the Boston Post:

“As a real estate agent he stood among the first in the city, his long experience and well-trained faculties, giving him facilities which assured him a large and profitable business. He exhibited remarkable skill in the conduct of his operations and the adroitness with which he could bring parties with opposing interests together, showed a keen penetration into human nature. His judgment of the value of real estate was singularly sound, and his sagacious foresight enabled him to profit by those periods of depression which unsettle the confidence of weak men, but are sources of prosperity to those who are strong enough to tide over them. Of late years Mr. Eldredge’s attention has been mainly

## ELDREDGE

given to investment property, and his judgment was relied upon by the most substantial residents of this community."

Mr. Eldredge's personal qualities had much to do with his success in business. His earnest and engaging manner inspired confidence, and his sterling integrity justified it. His home at 199 Beacon Street was known for its hospitality and its atmosphere of culture and refinement. He was a member of the Somerset Club and the Union Club. Although deeply interested in all civic and public matters, Mr. Eldredge took no active part in politics and consistently refused to let himself be considered for public office.

James Thomas Eldredge married, October 24, 1855, Ellen Sophia Williams, daughter of John Davis Weld and Ellen (Bigelow) Williams, of Boston. (*See Williams and Bigelow Lines.*)

### Children:

- (1) Ellen Sophia, born October 28, 1856, died in May, 1925; married, in 1906, Dr. Francisque Pruden of France. No children.
- (2) James Y., born January 29, 1858, died February 14, 1859.



ELLEN SOPHIA (WILLIAMS) ELDREDGE



## ELDREDGE

- (3) Arthur Stuart, born February 4, 1860, died November 6, 1919. Married, October 17, 1889, Emma Motley Snelling. She was born October 31, 1862, and died October 6, 1921.

### Children:

- (I) Emma Margaret, born October 15, 1890, died February 4, 1927; married Percival Shepherd. No children.
- (II) Anna Rodman, born September 23, 1891; married Stephen N. Bond. No children.
- (III) Ellen Williams (twin) born February 14, 1893; married Prentiss Shepherd.

### Children:

- (i) Ellen Williams, born in October, 1925.
- (ii) Prentiss, Jr., born in May, 1927.
- (IV) Ida Bigelow (twin) born February 14, 1893; married Rev. John M. C. Wilson.

### Children:

- (i) William C., born in October, 1919.
- (ii) John M. C., Jr., born in November, 1924.
- (v) Arthur Stuart, Jr., born August 13, 1897, died May 24, 1923; married Josephine Sturgis.

### Children:

- (i) Josephine, born June 23, 1921, died January 8, 1923.

## *ELDREDGE*

(ii) Arthur Stuart, 3rd, born in May, 1923.

(4) Ida Prescott Bigelow, born January 17, 1864; married, June 12, 1893, Franklin Quimby Brown.

### Children:

(I) Dorothy Emma, born March 10, 1894; married, June 17, 1916, John Hoar.

### Children:

(i) John, Jr., born October 23, 1917.

(ii) Franklin Rockwood, born October 15, 1920.

(iii) Deborah, born February 24, 1931.

(II) Phyllis Wildes, born October 14, 1895; married, April 13, 1918, Leigh Hill French, Jr.

### Children:

(i) Leigh Hill, 3rd, born October 18, 1920.

(ii) Franklin Culbertson, born September 11, 1923.

(iii) Philip Brown, born March 31, 1925.

(III) Sylvia Eldredge, born June 21, 1898; married, April 26, 1924, Charles Anthony Morss, born February 21, 1898.

## ELDREDGE

### Children:

- (i) Sylvia Wells, born March 22, 1926.
  - (ii) Marilyn Dudley, born April 3, 1927.
  - (iii) Charles Anthony, Jr., born October 1, 1931.
  - (iv) Franklin Quimby, Jr., born February 9, 1906; married, September 6, 1941, Beatrice Hope Hutchinson. No children.
  - (v) Dudley Williams, born June 6, 1908; married, September 27, 1941, Jane Stanley Acheson. No children.
- (5) Colonel Edward Henry, of whom further.
- (6) Elizabeth Emelyn, born July 17, 1876, died September 5, 1938. Unmarried.
- (7) Theodora Maria, born July 17, 1879, died February 20, 1929; married, December 14, 1905, Harris Hooper Lawrence. He was born in 1878 and died September 16, 1927.

### Children:

- (i) Caroline Freeman, born October 4, 1906; married Frederick Shattuck Whiteside.

### Children:

- (i) Haven, born September 3, 1931.
- (ii) Laura Case, born December 2, 1933.



## ELDREDGE

- (iii) Duncan, born November 30, 1935.
- (iv) Henrietta, born April 2, 1941.
- (ii) Harris Hooper, Jr., born June 26, 1908, died December 24, 1921.
- (iii) Barbara, born July 30, 1909; married William Shevill. No children.
- (iv) Theodora Elizabeth, born January 10, 1913; married Edwin Deering Brooks, Jr.

### Children:

- (i) Edward Eldredge, born June 17, 1936.
- (ii) Frances Deering, born January 31, 1939.
- (v) Frances Anne, born June 23, 1915; married Paul Wood. No children.
- (vi) Thomas Eldredge, born November 8, 1917. Unmarried.






American Historical Society

Steel Engraving by M. J. Carr

Edward R. Edwidge



## ELDREDGE

COL. EDWARD HENRY ELDREDGE, son of James Thomas and Ellen Sophia (Williams) Eldredge, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1866, and died in Boston, April 2, 1936. He attended the English High and the Boston Latin schools, and at the conclusion of his studies persuaded his father to let him go to Texas in order to satisfy his desire for the active outdoor life of the cattle range. He was only sixteen when he left Boston with one hundred dollars in his pocket, and for the next five years made his own way in the cattle country without further assistance from home. The West, and Texas especially, was, in those days, no easy place for a tenderfoot, but he found a job as cook for a range outfit, and because of his pluck and grit soon won his way with the cowboys. In time he learned to ride and rope and shoot in true Western style, and was a man able to take care of himself in any emergency long before he was old enough to vote. He was fond of the healthy outdoor life and during these formative years acquired that love of nature and knowledge of animal and bird life which later made him one of the best known sportsmen in the East.

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He returned to Boston in 1886, and became associated with his father, in the firm of James T. Eldredge & Company. Upon his father's death, in 1889, he became the senior partner, and the name of the firm was changed to Edward H. Eldredge & Company. From that time on, until his death, Colonel Eldredge was one of the outstanding and best-known men in the real estate and insurance business in Boston and vicinity. He was a member and long-time director of the Boston Real Estate Exchange; and a member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. His intimate knowledge of real estate values made him especially qualified for his position as a member of the Board of Tax Appeals of Boston, on which he served seven years, and where his advice and opinion were highly respected.

Colonel Eldredge's noteworthy military record was as prominent as his honorable and successful business career. He enlisted in the First Corps Cadets, December 15, 1886, and served until December 15, 1889. He became a member of the Second Brigade non-commissioned staff, April 21, 1891, and served until July 12, 1895, when he was commissioned inspector of the rifle practice of the Eighth Regiment, and promoted to adjutant on

## *ELDREDGE*

November 21 of the same year. He was a strict disciplinarian and found in military training an outlet for his love of riding and shooting, acquired in the Southwest.

When war with Spain was declared, Colonel Eldredge entered the United States volunteer service with his Regiment, on April 28, 1898, as Adjutant, and upon arrival of the Regiment at South Framingham, on May 5, he was promoted to Assistant Adjutant General of the Brigade. He served in that capacity until May 14, when he was appointed Major and given command of the Third Battalion, comprising the Salem, Danvers and Beverly Companies. He was also inspector of rifle practice of the Second Brigade, Third Division, First Army Corps, at Chickamauga.

Colonel Eldredge saw active duty in Cuba as a member of the staff of General Sanger. He was detailed to receive from the Spanish government the various forts, arsenals and military depots in the Province of Matanzas and to turn them over to the United States government with inventories of their contents. He was the first American officer to enter this part of the Island, and his reports and construc-

## *ELDREDGE*

tive suggestions enabled the relief committee to send needed supplies and assistance to the reconcentrados. He was inspector of small arms practice in his Brigade, and as Provost-marshal of the district reorganized the police system of the city of Matanzas.

Returning to the United States with his Regiment, he was mustered out as Major, April 29, 1899, and re-entered the service of the State Militia as Adjutant. He was elected Major October 31, 1899, and Lieutenant-colonel April 6, 1905. In 1910 he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Colonel, but continued as an active member of many auxiliary military organizations until the end of his life. He served as Commander of the Massachusetts Commandery of Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, and as registrar of the Society of Military Order of Foreign Wars. He was a member of the Military Historical Society, the Military Service Institution, the United Spanish War Veterans and the Sons of the American Revolution. In all these organizations he was a leading figure, honored for his long and distinguished military service, and genuinely appreciated and esteemed for his pleasing and unassuming personality.



## ELDREDGE

Colonel Eldredge had several absorbing hobbies, which reveal his unusual personality more clearly than a list of his titles and offices could possibly do. He was above everything, a sportsman of the finest type and although he found pleasure in hunting and fishing, in both of which he was expert, there was combined with that pleasure a genuine love of all outdoor life. His characteristic sense of fair play would no more permit him to take unfair advantage of the most dangerous game than of his fellow man. He was a crack shot and never fired unless he was sure the bullet would take instant effect. He abhorred the thought of an animal escaping to die of a wound inflicted by him, and would sooner lose a shot than risk it. The trophies of moose, elk, antelope, deer, bear, fox, wolf, mountain lion and many others in his home in Boston testify to his prowess with the gun.

Born to assured social position, Colonel Eldredge fully carried out the family tradition for warm-hearted, gracious hospitality in his home on Beacon Hill in Boston. His artistic temperament found expression in his fine collection of paintings, prints, rare furniture, good books and objects of art, on all of which he was a connoisseur. He was a member of the Somerset Club, the Boston City Club, the New

## ELDREDGE

England Kennel Club, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Army and Navy Club of New York.

Colonel Edward H. Eldredge married, November 29, 1900, in Florence, Italy, the Marchesa Mira Cressida Peruzzi dei Medici, daughter of Marchese Simone and Edith Marion (Story) Peruzzi dei Medici. (*See Peruzzi dei Medici and Story Lines.*)

Unusual interest was created in Boston on the occasion of the marriage, which united one of the oldest and most prominent families in the city with the ancient and illustrious Italian dei Medicis, who trace their ancestry to Lorenzo the Magnificent. On her maternal side Mrs. Eldredge's American lineage is equally prominent. The name of Story recalls to Bostonians and to most New Englanders, outstanding patriots, famous leaders of the bar, and towering figures in the world of art and letters.

Mrs. Eldredge, as Marchesa Mira Cressida Peruzzi dei Medici, grew up in the atmosphere of culture and splendor for which the brilliant Italian Royal Court was at that time especially noted. Hers was an enviable girlhood; her father's position and standing brought her into contact with those socially prominent and with diplomats and leaders in the world of



MARCHESA MIRA CRESSIDA PERUZZI DEI MEDICI  
AT THE TIME OF HER MARRIAGE





Cressida F. Eldredge  
( M.C. Feruzzi dei Medici )





## ELDREDGE

art and letters. She was educated in Florence, spending part of the winters in Rome, and during the summer months residing at the family villa in Vallombrosa in the Appenines. Here she became intimately acquainted with the peasantry, and developed warm-hearted humanitarian impulses for which her name was blessed by the poor and needy. She sympathized with them and often brought food and clothing to those in want, and in order to better minister to the sick learned something of medicine and surgery, and frequently put this knowledge to practical use. Later, as a resident of Boston, she took great interest in the Massachusetts General Hospital and similar institutions, and for years has quietly but effectively aided them in their work.

During her husband's lifetime Mrs. Eldredge shared with him his interest in his hobbies and always accompanied him on his hunting and fishing trips. He taught her to shoot and in time she became an expert. She continues to make trips to Maine and New Hampshire, where she is a member of several private fish and game clubs. In the isolated part of northern Maine, where one of these clubs is located, she is well-known and beloved for her



## ELDREDGE

interest in the community, and in Boston she is noted for her charming hospitality and many philanthropies.

To sum up her unusual gifts and many fine qualities in a few words, one must quote the comment of one of her near and dear friends, who said "she is the only one of her kind."







Starr


*Arms:* Azure a pair of scales or balances, within an orle of eight estoiles or.

*Crest:* A lion couchant or, charged with an estoile gules.

*Motto:* Vive en espoir.



## STARR

R. COMFORT STARR, founder of the Starr family in America, was born in England and died March 2, 1640-41 in Boston, Massachusetts. He lived in Ashford, a small town 45 miles southeast of London, where he was a surgeon, warden of St. Mary's Church, and a man of importance in the community. In 1634, with his three children and three servants, he took passage in the *Hercules*, a ship of 200 tons, and arrived in America the same year. That he was a man of means is evident, for he retained his property in England until his death.

Upon his arrival in New England, Dr. Starr settled first in Cambridge, where his name appears frequently upon the records. On June 19, 1638, he purchased a house and land from Jonathan Brewster of Duxbury, where he was admitted a Freeman.

Dr. Comfort Starr married in England, Elizabeth, surname unknown. She was born about 1595 and died in Boston, June 25, 1658. As her name does not appear with her husband's among those sailing on the *Hercules*, it is supposed that she came with their younger children at a later date.

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DOCTOR THOMAS STARR, son of Dr. Comfort and Elizabeth Starr, was born in England and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1658. It is not known when he came to America, but it is probable that he came with his father in 1634. During his lifetime he lived in Duxbury, Scituate, Yarmouth and Charlestown.

The following is quoted from the records of the "Generall Court held at Boston" on October 19, 1658:

"WHEREAS Mr. Thomas Starr, deceased, having left a desolat widdow and eight smale children was ye chirurgeon of one of the companyes yt went against the Pequotts in ansr to the request of severall gentn on he behalfe the court judgeth it meete to grannt fower hundred acres of land to the sayd widow and children and doe heerby impower ye Treasurer and Capt. Norton to make sale or otherwise dispose of the sayd lands as may best conduce to ye benefit of the widdow and children, as they shall see meete."

Dr. Thomas Starr married Rachel, surname unknown; her birth and death are not recorded.

SAMUEL STARR, son of Dr. Thomas and Rachel Starr, probably was born in Massachusetts, and died in New London, Connecticut, in 1687-88. No record



## STARR

of his death has been found, but the time is established by a grant of land dated June 22, 1687, and deeded away by his widow February 22, 1688.

He was an early settler of New London, where he lived on "Buttonwood corner," now the intersection of Main and State Streets, and was the founder of the New London branch of the Starr family. He was prominent in civic affairs and held the office of High Sheriff from 1674 until his death.

The first record of his name in New London is that of his marriage on December 23, 1664, to Hannah Brewster, daughter of Jonathan and Lucretia (Oldham) Brewster, and granddaughter of Elder William Brewster of the *Mayflower*. She was born in 1643 and was admitted to the First Church in New London November 25, 1691. The date of her death is not recorded.

CAPTAIN JONATHAN STARR, son of Samuel and Hannah (Brewster) Starr, was born in New London, February 23, 1673-74, and died August 26, 1747. He is buried in the Starr Burial Ground in Groton, where a time-worn stone marks his grave.

He settled on the eastern bank of the Thames River, in what was then New London, and has since become Groton. He was prominent in civic affairs

## STARR

and elected constable at the first town meeting held in 1705. He was elected deputy to the "Generall Court, 1712-14," and served as a member of the Governor's Council in 1711, 12, 13 and 16. He was also a member of the militia as a "sarjeant" in 1712 and was commissioned ensign in 1715, lieutenant in 1716, and resigned as captain in 1727.

He was a large landowner and at his death his personal estate amounted to 822 pounds eight shillings and nine pence, including a negro servant called Simon, valued at 200 pounds.

Captain Jonathan Starr married, January 12, 1698-99, Elizabeth Morgan, daughter of Captain James and Mary (Vine) Morgan of Groton. She was born September 9, 1678, and died September 8, 1763.

MARY STARR, daughter of Captain Jonathan and Elizabeth (Morgan) Starr, was born August 30, 1722, in Groton and died May 19, 1779. She married, April 23, 1741, Charles Eldredge, son of Daniel and Abigail (Fish) Eldredge. (*See Eldredge Line.*)







Gallup


*Arms:* Gules on a bend or, a lion passant guardant sable.

*Crest:* A demi-lion, barry, or and sable holding in his dexter paw a broken arrow, gules.

*Motto:* Be bolde, be wyse.



## GALLUP

APTAIN JOHN GALLUP, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England about 1590 and died in Boston, Massachusetts, September 27, 1655. He was the son of John Gollop and grandson of Thomas and Agnes (Watkins) Gollop of North Bowood and Strode. He left his home in the Parish of Mosterne, County Dorset, and on March 20, 1630, sailed from Plymouth, England, on the ship *Mary and John*, arriving in Boston, May 30 of that year.

He settled first in Dorchester, but soon moved to Boston, and was among the early settlers in the northerly part of the town known as Gallup's Point. He also owned Gallup's Island and land on Long Island and Nix's Mate. His name appears among the owners of land in the "Book of Possessions," compiled in 1645.

John Gallup's wife joined him in New England three years after his arrival. She came with their daughter and three sons on the *Griffin* in September, 1633. John Gallup piloted this ship safely into Boston Harbor through a newly found channel, and for this feat Governor Winthrop presented him with Gallup's Island. He was made a Freeman April 1,



## GALLUP

1634, and he and his wife were early members of the First Church of Boston.

He was a skillful mariner and made frequent trading expeditions in his own vessel along the New England shores. In 1636 a twenty-ton Colony-built sloop, commanded by John Gallup, encountered another sloop in Long Island Sound. From the manner in which it was handled Capt. Gallup became suspicious and when he came alongside he saw the body of a white man caught in a fish net. The body proved to be that of his friend, John Oldham, whom the Indians had murdered, stealing his boat. The Indians fled into the hold but Capt. Gallup attacked them with his dagger and caught one whom he bound and put into the hold of his own sloop. He then attempted to tow the captured vessel to shore, but the wind being too high, he was obliged to cut the ropes and let it go. He brought his prisoner to Saybrook Fort where certain information was obtained from him which led to the war against the Pequots in 1637.

Captain John Gallup married in England, Christobel, surname unknown. She died in Boston, September 27, 1655.

## GALLUP

CAPTAIN JOHN GALLUP, son of Captain John and Christobel Gallup, was born in England and was killed in the Great Swamp battle during the Narragansett Campaign in King Philip's War, December 19, 1675. The date of his arrival in New England is not known, but he lived in Boston until 1650-51, when he moved to New London, and later to Stonington.

He was over sixty years of age when he joined the forces against the Indians and was one of six captains who fell in the memorable Great Swamp fight.

His estate, amounting to 845 pounds, was divided according to an order of the Court and his widow received a large grant of land.

Captain John Gallup married in 1643, Hannah Lake, daughter of John and Margaret Lake.

BENADAM GALLUP, son of John and Hannah (Lake) Gallup, was born in 1655 and died in Stonington, August 2, 1727. His name appears on the list of Proprietors of Stonington, issued by the General Court of Connecticut and dated October 10, 1726. He and his wife were members of the

## GALLUP

Congregational Church. The inventory of his estate amounted to 583 pounds, thirteen shillings and seven pence.

He married Esther Prentice, daughter of John and Esther Prentice of New London. She was born July 20, 1660, and died May 18, 1751.

CAPTAIN JOSEPH GALLUP, son of Benadam and Esther (Prentice) Gallup, was born in Groton, Connecticut, in 1695 and died December 22, 1760.

He married, February 24, 1720, Eunice Williams. The names of her parents and date of her birth are not recorded. She died October 24, 1772.

LUCY GALLUP, daughter of Captain Joseph and Eunice (Williams) Gallup, was born January 5, 1747, in Stonington, and died September 7, 1802, in Brooklyn, Connecticut. She married, March 28, 1765, Capt. James Eldredge, son of Charles and Mary (Starr) Eldredge. (*See Eldredge and Starr Lines.*)







Williams

*Arms:* Or, a lion rampant gules; on a chief azure two doves rising argent.

*Crest:* An eagle with wings expanded proper, reposing the dexter foot on a mound or.

*Motto:* Y Fyno Dwy Y Fydd.









WILLIAMS HOMESTEAD, ROXBURY, MASSACHUSETTS

## WILLIAMS

**R**OBERT WILLIAMS, immigrant ancestor of the line hereinafter followed, was born in England in 1608, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 1, 1693. He and his family came to America in the ship *Rose* from Norwich in Norfolk County, and settled in Roxbury in 1637. He was one of the early members of the First Church of Roxbury, where he was made a Freeman May 2, 1638.

In 1642 he was listed as the owner of twenty-five acres of land; two of which he acquired for his services as town clerk, an office to which he was appointed soon after his arrival in the community. He was also one of the five selectmen of Roxbury and in 1644 was listed as a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston. He subscribed to the Free School Fund in 1645 and in 1662 was elected a trustee of the fund.

His property on Walnut Avenue remained in possession of the family for five generations. The original house was standing until 1794. The Williams farm became famous for its products as the following excerpt from "*The Horticulture of Boston and Vicinity*" testifies:

## WILLIAMS

"In Roxbury, one of the most noted places during the last century for the production of fruits and vegetables was the old Williams homestead on Walnut Avenue \*\*\*\* From the orchards of this place for more than a hundred years have come to the Boston market many of the choicest fruits and vegetables."

Robert Williams married (first) in England, Elizabeth Stalham. She was born in 1594-95 and died in Roxbury in 1674. He married (second), November 3, 1675, Margaret Fearing, widow of John Fearing. She died in Roxbury, December 22, 1690.

Children (all of the first marriage):

- (1) Elizabeth, born in England; married William Robinson.
- (2) Deborah, born in England; married John Turner of Roxbury.
- (3) John, born in England, died in Roxbury, October 6, 1658; unmarried.
- (4) Samuel, of whom further.
- (5) Isaac, born in Roxbury September 1, 1638.
- (6) Stephen, of whom further.

DEACON SAMUEL WILLIAMS, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stalham) Williams, was born in England in 1632 and died in Roxbury, September 28, 1698.



## WILLIAMS

He came to America with his parents and at the age of five was admitted to the Roxbury Church and made a Freeman of the Colony in 1650. He was a cordwainer, a large landowner and one of the leaders in the church which he served as Deacon and Ruling Elder. After the death of Rev. John Eliot in 1690, he bought the Eliot homestead, on which he lived until his death.

1204920

He married, March 2, 1654, Theoda Parke, daughter of Deacon William and Martha (Holgrave) Parke. She was born July 28, 1637, in Roxbury, where she died August 2, 1718.

CAPTAIN STEPHEN WILLIAMS, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Stalham) Williams, was born November 8, 1640, in Roxbury, where he died May 15, 1720. He inherited his father's farm, and like him was active in town affairs and one of Roxbury's first citizens.

He was Captain of a troop from 1704-05, and acted as guard to Colonel Schuyler in 1710.

Stephen Williams married in 1666, Sarah Wise, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Thompson) Wise. She was born December 19, 1647, in Roxbury, where she died in 1728.

## WILLIAMS

LIEUTENANT SAMUEL WILLIAMS, son of Deacon Samuel and Theoda (Parke) Williams, was born April 27, 1656, in Roxbury, where he died August 8, 1735. He was a Lieutenant in the local militia.

He married (first), February 24, 1680, Sarah May, daughter of John, Jr., and Sarah (Brewer) May of Roxbury. She was born September 8, 1659, in Roxbury, where she died December 29, 1712. He married (second), April 28, 1720, Dorothy Weld, daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Dorothy (Whiting) Weld, and widow of William Denison of Roxbury.

LIEUTENANT JOHN WILLIAMS, son of Lieutenant Samuel and Sarah (May) Williams, was born December 1, 1684, in Roxbury, where he died January 22, 1733-34. He married, June 1, 1709, Sarah Weld, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Faxon) Weld. She was born June 16, 1687, in Roxbury, where she died October 13, 1742.

ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Lieutenant John and Sarah (Weld) Williams, was born August 25, 1716, in Roxbury, where she died November 17, 1746. She married, June 2, 1737, Captain John Williams, q. v. He was the son of Ensign Joseph and Abigail (Davis) Williams.

## WILLIAMS

ENSIGN JOSEPH WILLIAMS, son of Captain Stephen and Sarah (Wise) Williams, was born February 24, 1682, in Roxbury, where he died August 17, 1720. He was a well-known farmer and horticulturist, and active in civic and military affairs, serving as Ensign in the local militia.

He married, May 22, 1706, Abigail Davis, daughter of John and Mary (Terrey) Davis. She was born February 13, 1687, in Roxbury, where she died December 23, 1771. Their sons, Colonel Joseph and Captain John Williams, q. v., were among the most influential men in the early history of Roxbury.

COLONEL JOSEPH WILLIAMS, son of Ensign Joseph and Abigail (Davis) Williams, was born April 10, 1708, in Roxbury, where he died May 26, 1798. He was one of the most prominent men of his day and according to Drake's history of "The Town of Roxbury" "no name occurs oftener in the Town Records than that of Col. Joseph Williams."

All during his life he was identified with the militia, the town government and the church. His prominence in military affairs included not only active service, but counsel and advice whenever needed. Three days after the "Massacre," as the



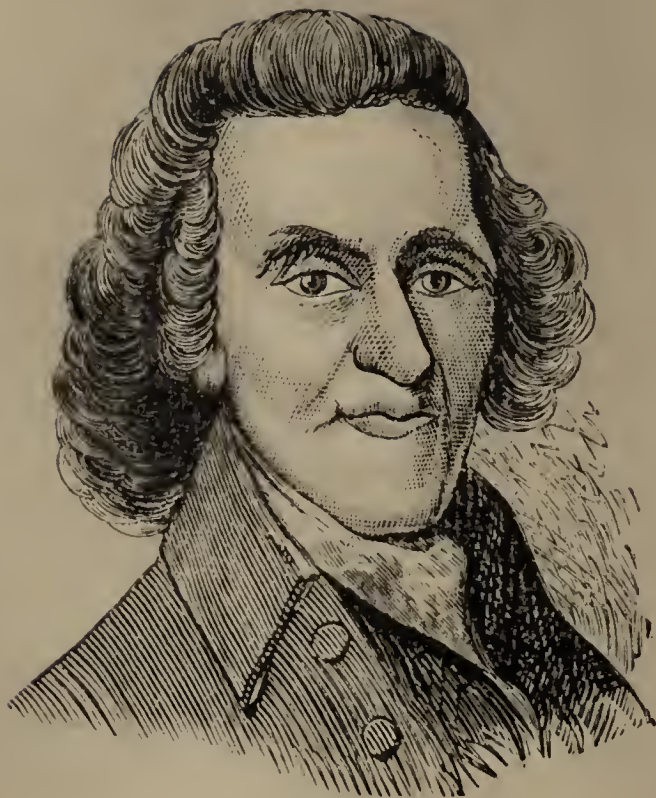
## WILLIAMS

skirmish on March 5, 1770, between the soldiers and townspeople on King Street in Boston was called, a committee, chosen at a full town meeting, consisting of Colonel Joseph Williams, Eleazer Weld, John Williams, Jr., John Child, Nathaniel Ruggles, Captain William Heath and Major Thompson, waited upon Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson with the following petition:

“Having often heard, and many of us seen, with pity and concern, the very great inconveniences and sufferings of our fellow subjects and countrymen, the inhabitants of the Town of Boston, occasioned by several regiments of the King’s troops being quartered in the body of that town for many months past; in a peculiar manner we desire to express our astonishment, grief and indignation at the horrid and barbarous action committed there last Monday evening by a party of these troops, by firing with small arms in the most wanton, cruel and cowardly manner, upon a number of unarmed inhabitants of said town, whereby four of his Majesty’s liege subjects lost their lives, two others are supposed to be mortally wounded, and several besides badly wounded and suffering great pain and distress; and the town still alarmed and threatened with further and greater mischief.”

Colonel Joseph Williams married (first), about 1733, Martha Howell, daughter of Henry and





*L. Williams*

## WILLIAMS

Martha Howell of Boston. He married (second), April 5, 1770, Hannah (Whiting) Dudley, widow of Thomas Dudley of Roxbury.

CAPTAIN JOHN WILLIAMS, son of Ensign Joseph and Abigail (Davis) Williams, was born September 17, 1712, in Roxbury, where he died April 9, 1777. Like his brother, Colonel Joseph Williams, he was one of the foremost men in the community, highly respected for his public service and considered one of the most successful farmers of the times. He brought the old Williams property on Walnut Avenue, then consisting of fifty acres, to a high state of cultivation, and built several houses which were inherited by his descendants. He devoted much time and care to his apple orchards and produced a large dessert apple known as "Williams Favorite," for which the homestead and its owner became famous throughout New England.

Captain John Williams, as one of the principal slave owners in the community, signed a petition in 1739 requesting that action be taken against "the unhappy practice of the negro servants of this town" being abroad at unseasonable hours. Early in life he united with the First Church of Roxbury and when

## WILLIAMS

the Third Meeting House was built he was assessed 36 pounds, seventeen shillings and six pence.

He played an important part during the Revolution, and on December 26, 1774, was a member of a committee of fifteen delegated "to carry into execution the agreement and association of the late Continental Congress," and under the guidance of this committee the town took action and decided to appoint Minute Men and to encourage them in every way possible. In 1775 Captain Williams marched to the Lexington Alarm, although he was then sixty-three years of age.

His will dated April 1, 1777, was probated April 18 of that year. His sons, John Davis Williams and Jonathan Williams, were the executors.

Captain John Williams married (first), June 2, 1737, Elizabeth Williams, q. v., daughter of Lieutenant John and Sarah (Weld) Williams. He married (second), September 12, 1749, Bethia (Parker) Stedman, widow of Caleb Stedman of Roxbury.

CAPTAIN JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS, son of Captain John and Elizabeth (Williams) Williams, was born December 25, 1739, in Roxbury, where he died May





John Davis Williams





## WILLIAMS

26, 1807. He was christened John Williams, but as this name was common in Roxbury, he petitioned the Legislature for permission to use the surname of his wife's family as a middle name. The permission was granted and he was thereafter known as John Davis Williams.

He inherited part of the Williams property on Walnut Avenue from his father and later purchased his brother Jonathan's farm as well, thus becoming the owner of a large portion of the original estate. He soon attained prominence and success as a cultivator of fruits and vegetables, and his products, especially the "Williams Favorite" were in constant demand in the Boston markets. One of his descendants, Stephen W. Williams, wrote of him "he commenced business with little or nothing; but by perseverance and industry accumulated a property; he was a man of method and was said to have been one of the best farmers in the state, if not the very best." The following is quoted from a letter written by his son, Moses Williams, to the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder in 1881:

"There were no better cultivators of fruits and vegetables than my father in his day \*\*\* he

## WILLIAMS

left an estate in 1807 of \$85,000, all acquired by uncommon ability as a cultivator of fruits and vegetables."

An active member of the First Church of Roxbury which he joined as a young man, he was also a leader in military affairs, and one of the seven men who signed the protest addressed to Lieutenant-Governor Hutchinson against the action of the King's troops on March 5, 1770. This was before he adopted "Davis" as a middle name, and he signed as John Williams, Jr. He was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1774 and served as a member of the Committee of Safety for Roxbury. When the Second Company of Minute Men was raised in Roxbury he was chosen Captain and led his men at the Battle of Bunker Hill.

Captain John Davis Williams married, December 15, 1768, Hannah Davis, daughter of Colonel Aaron and Mary (Perrin) Davis. She was born December 5, 1751, in Roxbury, where she died in March, 1844.

JOHN DAVIS WILLIAMS, son of Captain John Davis and Hannah (Davis) Williams, was born in Roxbury, January 28, 1770, and died in Boston, August 28,



*John D. Williams*



## WILLIAMS

1848. He was the first of a long line to turn from agricultural to commercial pursuits, in which he was eminently successful. He conducted his business at Boston Neck, near the Roxbury line and became one of the wealthiest, as well as one of the most respected of Boston's pioneer merchants.

He took especial interest in the cultural growth of Boston, and was one of the original proprietors of the Boston Athenaeum, which was founded in 1807 and in which he held a large number of shares. He served several years as trustee and was a member of the committee appointed August 5, 1822 "to procure a portrait of the late James Perkins, Esq., to be painted by Mr. Stewart and to place the same in one of the apartments of the institution."

As a progressive business man he foresaw the possibilities of the railroads, and was one of the first of the city's merchants to invest capital in their development. He was instrumental in obtaining the charter for the Western Railroad Corporation in 1833 and when a subscription for \$2,000,000 was issued to extend the railroad from Worcester to Albany in 1835, he took an active interest in the enterprise and became a large shareholder.

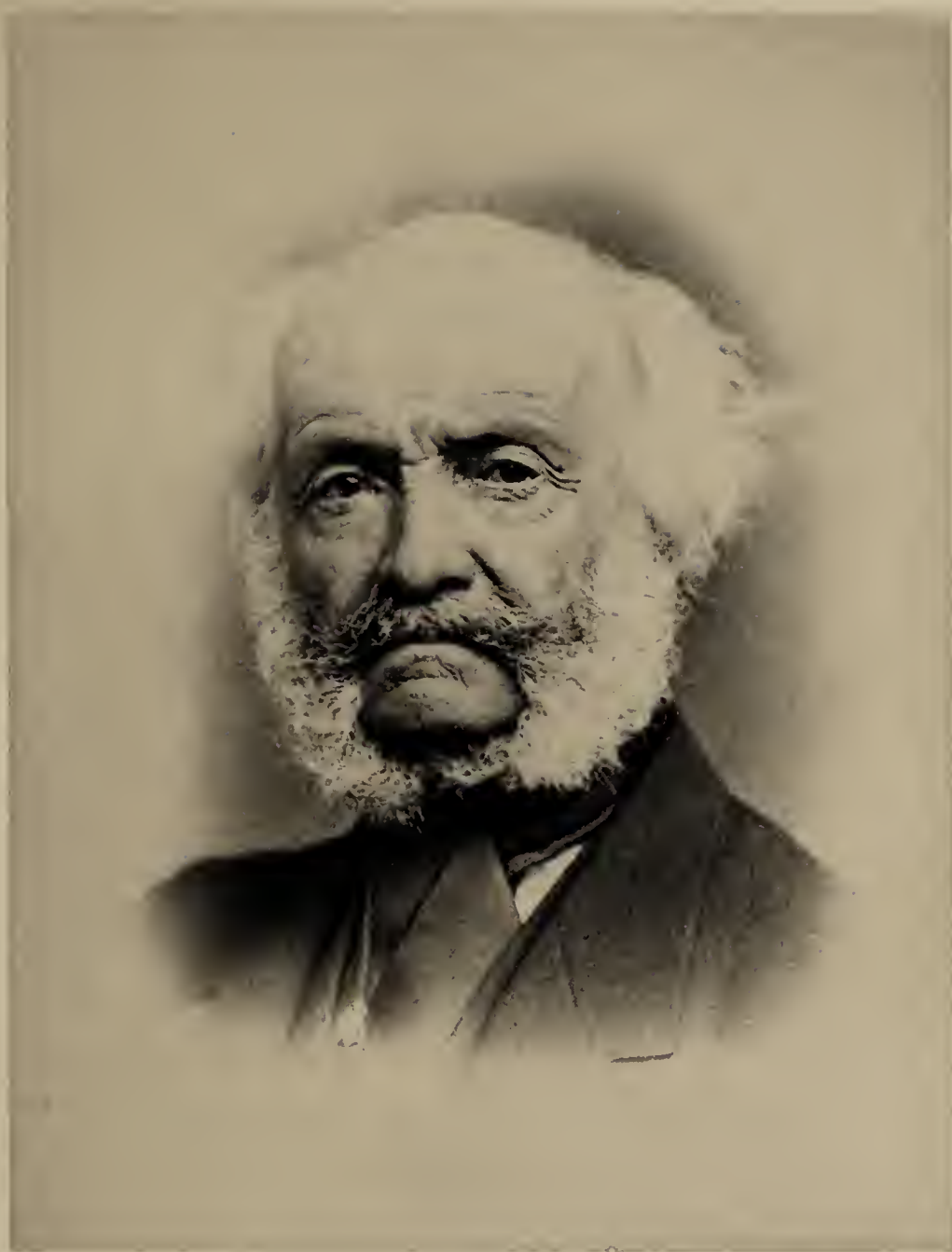


## WILLIAMS

Mr. Williams was a member of the Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars by virtue of the service of his great-great-grandfather Captain Stephen Williams. Educational institutions benefitted from his philanthropy, as did all worthy charities. He used his large means wisely, and his influence is still felt in many of Boston's institutions, which he, in common with other public-spirited citizens of his day, assisted in establishing on a firm and enduring foundation.

John Davis Williams married, May 16, 1798, Hannah Weld, daughter of Deacon David and Sarah (Davis) Weld. She was born in Roxbury, January 14, 1775, and died in Boston, February 11, 1824.

JOHN DAVIS WELD WILLIAMS, son of John Davis and Hannah (Weld) Williams, was born March 18, 1799, in Boston, where he died December 10, 1873. He attended the Boston Latin School and graduated with the class of 1813. Except for the time spent in traveling at home and abroad, he was during his entire lifetime associated with the city of his birth, where, as a representative of an old and prominent family he occupied a leading place in social and intellectual circles.



JOHN DAVIS WELD WILLIAMS





ELLEN BIGELOW WILLIAMS



## WILLIAMS

Records of the Boston Athenaeum show that John Davis Weld Williams was a proprietor in 1849 and he doubtless took over the shares of his father, who had died the year before. He was also deeply interested in the growth of the Boston Public Library and according to a communication from Mayor Bigelow to the Boston City Council of June 19, 1851, in which is given the names of donors of books, John Davis Weld Williams is credited with having contributed 119 volumes. He followed his father's policy of participation in many other enterprises connected with the educational and cultural progress of the city and supported them generously with his time and means. As a gentleman of broad interests, far-seeing vision and warm sympathies, he might well be called the typical Bostonian of his day.

He married, December 4, 1832, Ellen Bigelow, daughter of Henry and Sophia (Field) Bigelow. She was born in Boston, November 11, 1814, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, May 17, 1901. (*See Bigelow Line.*)

### Children:

- (1) Ellen Sophia, born April 6, 1835, died June 6, 1913. Married, October 24, 1855, James Thomas



## WILLIAMS

Eldredge, son of Captain Oliver and Hannah (Smalley) Eldredge. (*See Eldredge Line.*)

- (2) Elizabeth Ann, born January 19, 1837, died March 14, 1916; unmarried.
- (3) Emma Francis, born June 12, 1840, died September 15, 1928; unmarried.
- (4) Henry Bigelow, born February 14, 1844, died November 14, 1912; married (first), June 4, 1869, Sarah Louisa Frothingham, born September 18, 1851, died July 13, 1871; married (second), May 4, 1876, Susan (Sturgis) McBurney born September 6, 1845, died November 4, 1923.

Child of the first marriage:

- (1) Christina Louise, born May 4, 1870; married (first), October 17, 1894, John Linzee Snelling, born January 3, 1864, died January 11, 1907; married (second), March 10, 1910, Russell G. Fessenden, born October 21, 1869.

Children of the first marriage:

- (i) Christine, born June 18, 1896, Married (first), April 29, 1917, Loring Wilkins Coleman, born November 23, 1892. Married (second), October 29, 1937, Charles Ellery Thayer, born December 18, 1888, died August 10, 1941.

## WILLIAMS

Children of the first marriage:

- (i) Loring Wilkins, Jr., born April 27, 1918; married, December 6, 1941, Katinka Podmaniczky. No children.
- (ii) John Linzee Snelling, born January 13, 1923, died October 3, 1936.
- (ii) Henry Bigelow Williams, born February 14, 1899; married September 22, 1928, Jessica Henderson, born January 19, 1906.

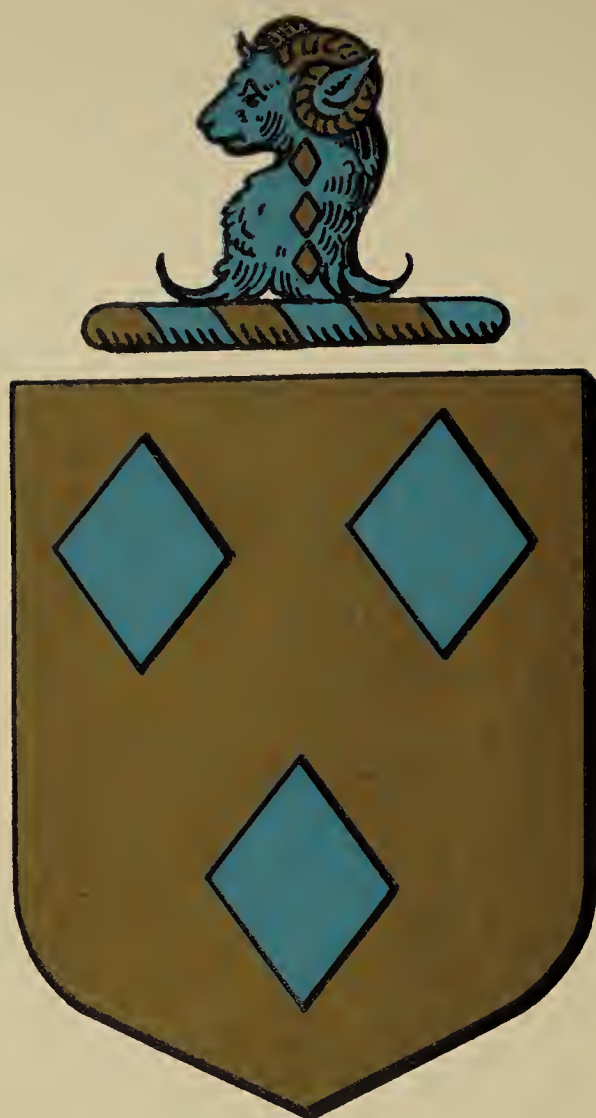
Children:

- (i) Jonathan Russell, born November 26, 1929.
- (ii) Samuel Henderson, born April 9, 1932.
- (iii) Henry Bigelow Williams, Jr., born October 20, 1937.









Bigelow


*Arms:* Or, three lozenges azure.

*Crest:* A ram's head erased azure, charged with three lozenges, attired or.





## BIGELOW

HE surname Bigelow is derived from Baguley, a township in Cheshire, England. There are numerous traditions concerning the origin and ancestry of the immigrant ancestor, but it is generally believed that he was of English descent. This belief is based on extensive research by the late H. G. Somerby, who found records of the family in the Parish of Wrentham, County of Suffolk, and also the will of Francis Beguley of Wrentham, dated October 20, 1656. The will provides a sum of money "to brother John Baguley, now living in New England." This John, Mr. Somerby claims, is John Biglo of Watertown, Massachusetts.

JOHN BIGLO, immigrant ancestor, was born in England about 1616 and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 14, 1703. He came to America about 1640 and probably settled at once in Watertown, as no record of him is found elsewhere. He was a blacksmith and took the oath of fidelity in Watertown in 1652. He was chosen surveyor of highways in 1660 and served as selectman in 1665, 1670 and 1671.

## BIGELOW

His homestead in Watertown consisted of six acres and he accumulated considerable real and personal property. The inventory of his estate amounted to 627 pounds, twelve shillings.

John Biglo married (first), August 30, 1642, Mary Warren, daughter of John and Margaret Warren of Watertown. She was born in England and died in Watertown, October 19, 1691. He married (second), October 2, 1694, Sarah Bemis, daughter of Joseph Bemis of Watertown.

SAMUEL BIGLO, son of John and Mary (Warren) Bigelow, was born October 28, 1653, in Watertown, where he died in 1731. He was prominent in Watertown, where he is listed as an innkeeper from 1702 to 1716. He was a large property owner and represented the town in the General Court in 1708, 1709 and 1710. His will, dated September 30, 1720, was proved February 21, 1731.

He married, June 3, 1674, Mary Flagg, daughter of Thomas and Mary Flagg of Watertown. She was born January 14, 1658, and died September 7, 1720.

THOMAS BIGELOW, son of Samuel and Mary (Flagg) Bigelow, was born in Watertown, October 24, 1683, and died in Marlboro, Massachusetts,

## BIGELOW

October 6, 1756. He moved to Marlboro soon after his marriage, settled on a farm and raised a large family. His descendants are numerous in the vicinity of Marlboro and he apparently was the first of the line to change the spelling of the name from Biglo to Bigelow.

He married, July 12, 1705, Mary Livermore of Watertown. She died in Marlboro, August 14, 1753.

JACOB BIGELOW, son of Thomas and Mary (Livermore) Bigelow, was born in Marlboro, September 1, 1717. The date of his death is not recorded. It was, however, before March 3, 1801, as his will was proved in Worcester, Massachusetts, on that date and it is thought that he died at the home of his son, Abijah, in New Braintree.

Jacob Bigelow lived most of his life in Waltham where he was considered one of the leading citizens and served as selectman from 1757 to 1762 and again in 1767.

He married, December 14, 1738, Susanna Mead, daughter of David and Hannah (Smith) Mead of Lexington. She was born August 1, 1719, and died in Waltham. The date of her death is not recorded.

## BIGELOW

REVEREND JACOB BIGELOW, son of Jacob and Susanna (Mead) Bigelow, was born in Waltham, February 19, 1743, and died in Sudbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1816. He attended the schools in Waltham and graduated from Harvard College in 1766. He was ordained to the ministry in Sudbury and held the pastorate there until June 1, 1814, greatly respected and beloved. When he retired he was given an annuity and continued to live in Sudbury until his death.

He married, November 23, 1775, Elizabeth Wells of Lancaster.

HENRY BIGELOW, son of Reverend Jacob and Elizabeth (Wells) Bigelow, was born in Sudbury, October 11, 1783, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, August 10, 1815, as the result of an accidental shot from a gun in the hands of a friend. He moved to Baltimore as a young man and established himself in the mercantile business. He became one of the most successful of the pioneer merchants of Baltimore and was highly esteemed for his ability and his honorable dealings.

He married, January 13, 1812, Sophia Field, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Elizabeth (Wales)

## BIGELOW

Field. She was born July 16, 1791, and died August 26, 1868.

ELLEN BIGELOW, daughter of Henry and Sophia (Field) Bigelow, was born in Boston, November 11, 1814, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, May 17, 1901. She married, December 4, 1832, John Davis Weld Williams, son of John Davis and Hannah (Weld) Williams. (*See Williams Line.*)











Peruzzi dei Medici

*Arms:* Per pale, 1st azure, six pears, stalked and leaved or, three, two and one; 2nd or, a hurt in chief charged with three fleurs-de-lis and five torteaux, two, two and one.

*Motto:* Cunctando restituit rem.

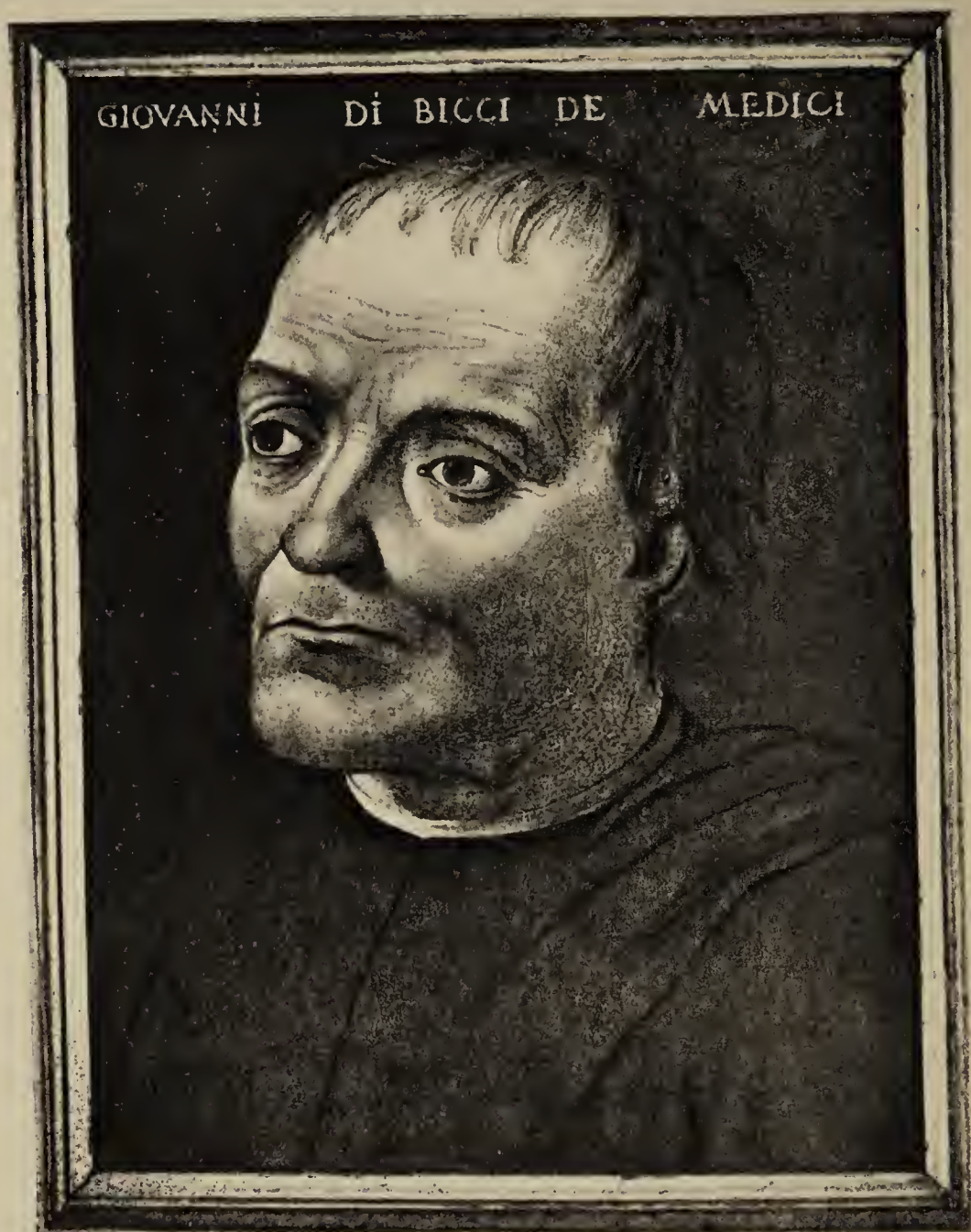




LORENZO THE MAGNIFICENT

1449-1492





BY BRONZINO

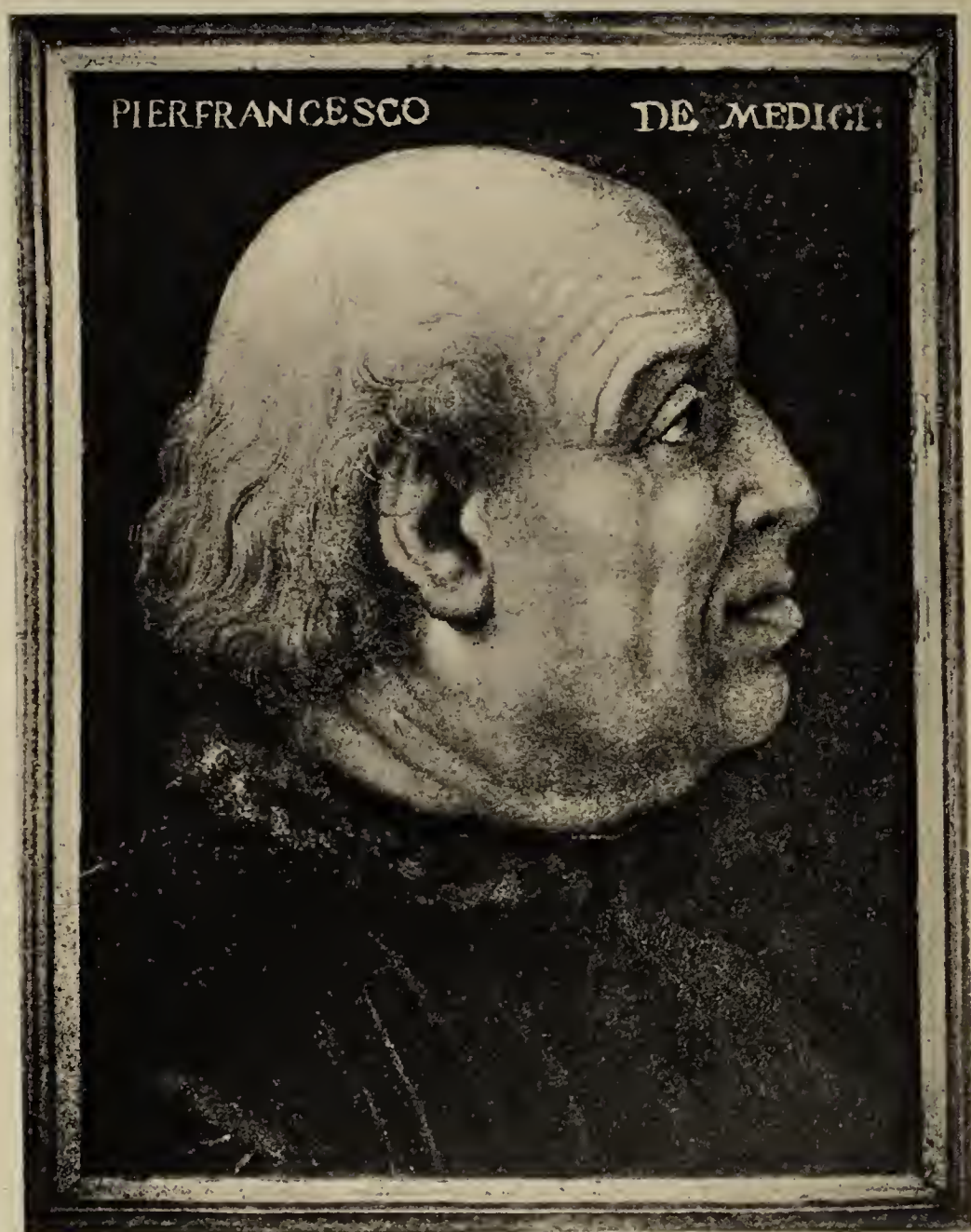
GIOVANNI DI BICCI  
FOUNDER OF THE FAMILY



LORENZO DE MEDICI

BY BRONZINO





PIER FRANCESCO DE MEDICI

BY BRONZINO



GIOVANNI DE' MEDICI

BY VASARI



GIOVANNI DELLE BANDE NERE.  
By Titian.





COSIMO I., FIRST GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY

BY BRONZINO





FERDINAND I, AS CARDINAL BEFORE HE BECAME GRAND DUKE

BY ALESSANDRO ALLORI



COSIMO II

BY SUSTERMANS



FERDINAND II

BY SUSTERMANS



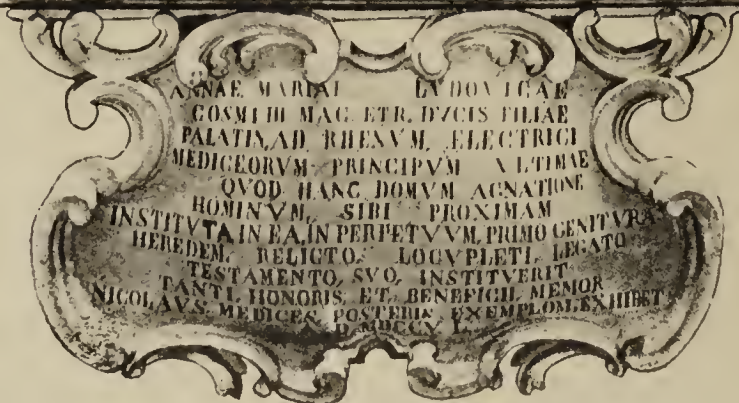


COSMVS. III.  
FERDINANDI II. ET VICTORIAE ROBORE A. II.  
MAGNVS DVX ETRVRIÆ. SEXTVS

FROM AN OLD ENGRAVING



BURTON




THE ELECTRESS ANNA MARIE LUDOVICA

REPRODUCED BY PREMISSION OF THE MARCHESE PERUZZI DE' MEDICI



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

F the princely Italian families the house of dei Medici stands supreme. Its history extends over a period of three hundred years, though the family can be traced to Chiarissimo, eldest son of Giambuono dei Medici, who in 1201 was a member of the town Council in Florence. The gradual rise of the family from comparative obscurity, and not by military conquests, to so high an eminence, is one of the most remarkable events in history. From bankers and merchants, members of the family rose until in the eleventh century they were the most powerful in Europe, with a Medici on the throne of nearly every principal country. Their patronage of learning and art has never been approached by any others among the rulers of mankind. It is generally considered that the family came into prominence at the time of the Renaissance, in about 1400, when Giovanni dei Medici, known as Giovanni di Bicci, was about forty years of age. He was a great patron of art, a member of the government, and noted as a financier. He married Piccarda Bueri.

LORENZO DEI MEDICI, son of Giovanni and Piccardo (Bueri) dei Medici, was born in 1395 in Florence, where he died in 1440. He is generally



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

called "the Elder" to distinguish him from his grandson of the same name. He was of a retiring disposition and more interested in the family banking interests than in a public career. He married Ginevra Cavalcanti.

PIER FRANCESCO DEI MEDICI, son of Lorenzo and Ginevra (Cavalcanti) dei Medici, was born in 1415 in Florence where he died in 1476. He, like his father, was called "the Elder," since he had a grandson Pier Francesco.

He led a retired life and took very little part in public affairs, giving nearly all of his time and energy to banking and finance. He was a man of great wealth and upon his death left a large fortune.

He married Laudomia Acciajoli.

GIOVANNI DEI MEDICI, son of Pier Francesco and Laudomia (Acciajoli) dei Medici, was born in 1467 in Florence and died in 1498. He was called "Popolano."

For a time he was in the service of Charles VIII, King of France, and in 1496 was appointed by the Florentine Republic as ambassador to Forli. He

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

became exceedingly popular there and in 1497 married Catherine Sforza, Countess of Forli and Imola. He was a patron of art and in 1496 Filippino Lippi painted for him the "Adoration of the Magi," which is now in the Uffizi Gallery.

In 1498 he accompanied a body of troops to Pisa, where he was taken ill. He proceeded to San Pietro in Bagno and died there September 14, 1498, only a little more than a year after the time of his marriage.

GIOVANNI DEI MEDICI, son of Giovanni and Countess Catherine (Sforza) dei Medici, was born April 6, 1498, in Forli and died in 1526 in Mantua. As his father died when he was an infant, and his mother when he was eleven years old, he was brought up and educated in the house of his guardian, Jacopo Salviati, whose wife was Lucrezia dei Medici, daughter of Lorenzo il Magnifico.

In 1515 Pope Leo X, who was a son of Lorenzo il Magnifico, gave Giovanni command of a troop of cavalry and he showed such ability that he was soon given a larger command. He had all of the qualities necessary for a leader, his soldiers idolized him and from the black armour which they wore they became known as the "Bande Nere" and also "The Invin-

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

cibles.” In 1523 a nephew of Lorenzo il Magnifico became Pope Clement VII. At that time the only representative of the Medici family who might become ruler of Florence was Lorenzino, then only six years old, and a cousin of Clement VII. Therefore it seemed likely that Giovanni might succeed to that position. In order that this might not happen Clement VII contrived to keep him constantly at war in hope that he might not survive. In 1526 while he was in command of troops furnished by the Pope to fight against the army of Francis I during the invasion of Lombardy, he was severely wounded and died on the 30th day of November.

Giovanni dei Medici married, in November, 1516, his distant cousin and childhood sweetheart, Maria Salviati, granddaughter of Lorenzo il Magnifico and daughter of Jacopo and Lucrezia (dei Medici) Salviati, the guardians of his younger years.

COSIMO DEI MEDICI, I, son of Giovanni and Maria (Salviati) dei Medici, was born June 12, 1519, in Florence and died April 21, 1574 at Castello. When the Duke Alessandro dei Medici was assassinated in 1537, Cosimo made a bold bid to become head of the State. Though he was then only seventeen years of

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

age, the senators, believing him to be a young man of little ability, and in order to gain their own ends, made him Duke. As soon as he came to power his real character prevailed, and he assumed absolute authority. He was cruel and merciless, but during his reign from 1537-1574, he raised Tuscany to its highest level in political importance, military strength and commercial progress. He nearly doubled the territory of the State and improved the condition of his country and people immensely. Bent on increasing his power and wealth, he married, in 1539, Eleanora, only child of Don Pedro di Toledo, Marquis of Villafranca and Viceroy of Naples. He and his bride lived first in the Medici palace and later in the Palazzo Vecchio. In 1550 he began to build a new palace, now called the "Pitti Palace," on the slope of the Boboli Hill, and on the southern side of the Arno. He laid out the beautiful and extensive gardens and gathered a large collection of art treasures. He also built the fortress, Forte di Belvedere, which for many years was the stronghold of the Medici family.

Cosimo made many military conquests and enlarged his State until it became a leading power in Europe. He built roads, drains, harbors and markets, and revived the silk and woolen trades. He intro-

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

duced the manufacture of Florentine tapestry, which gained great repute and was considered equal to that of Flanders. After the great flood in 1558 he caused two fine bridges to be built to replace those destroyed, and in 1565 built the famous Passaggio, a covered corridor nearly half a mile in length, from the Palazzo Vecchio to the Ducal Palace.

In 1569 Pope Pius V created him Grand Duke of Tuscany, a title that raised him to the level of other sovereign rulers in Europe, and he was crowned in Rome with great ceremony in February, 1570. Thus had the Medici achieved the height of their career. His son Francis became Grand Duke upon his death in 1574.

Cosimo dei Medici married, in 1539, Eleanora di Toledo, who died in 1562.

FERDINAND DEI MEDICI, I, son of Cosimo and Eleanora (di Toledo) dei Medici, was born in 1549 in Florence where he died February 7, 1609. He was created a cardinal when he was fourteen years of age and was twenty-five at the time his brother Francis ascended the throne. During the thirteen years of Francis' reign he lived in Rome and became a power at the Vatican. Arrogant, independent and



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

bold, he headed an influential faction. He showed great capacity for administration and became distinguished as a collector of classic art. Upon his brother's death in 1587 he succeeded to the throne as Grand Duke, resigning as cardinal and giving up the prospect of becoming the next Pope.

He reigned for twenty-two years, during which time he showed himself to be a man of high character, superior to all of the seven dei Medici who occupied the throne. He pardoned those who had opposed him, put an end to corruption in the courts and restored commerce, making wise reforms. He increased the Tuscan navy, strengthened relations with France and generally developed the resources of his country. He moved his large collection of sculpture and art from Rome to Florence and began the family mausoleum at the church of San Lorenzo, around the walls of which the coats of arms of all the territories ruled over by the Medici were executed in intarsia in semi-precious stones. He left an immense fortune and was buried with great pomp in the New Sacristy of San Lorenzo.

He married, in 1589, Christine of Lorraine, granddaughter of Henry II of France and Catherine dei Medici.



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COSIMO DEI MEDECI, II, son of Ferdinand and Christine of Lorraine dei Medici, was born in 1590 in Florence where he died February 28, 1620. He was nineteen years old when he succeeded his father to the throne. He enlarged the palace and also built the palatial villa Poggio Imperiale. At this period Florence, under the patronage of Cosimo, led the world in art and music. The great scientist Galileo, who had been banished from Tuscany, was ordered to return and Cosimo created him "chief mathematician to the Grand Duke." Galileo occupied this position for twenty-three years and made many important discoveries during that time.

At the age of twenty-four, after an attack of malignant fever, Cosimo became an invalid, and from that time on gave little attention to State affairs. In 1619 it became apparent that he had not long to live and he appointed his mother and his wife joint Regents until his son should become of age.

Cosimo dei Medici married, about 1609, Archduchess Maria Maddalena, sister of Emperor Ferdinand II, of Austria.

FERDINAND DEI MEDICI, II, eldest son of Cosimo dei Medici and Archduchess Maria Maddalena of

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

Austria, was born in 1610 in Florence, where he died in 1670. During the first ten years following his father's death the country was ruled by his mother and grandmother, joint Regents of Tuscany, according to the will of his father. Both women were of fine character, but neither had talent for governing, and the country gradually sank into a state of misrule. In 1636, upon the death of the Grand Duchess Christine, Ferdinand resolved to rule independently. The country had become overrun with officials of the church and they, being tax exempt, had caused a heavy burden of levies on the population. For many years Ferdinand failed in his opposition to the strong hold which the church had gained, and it was not until 1644 when Pope Urban VIII died that he succeeded in establishing a stable government. He was a patron of art and science and founded the *Conversazione Filosofica*, a society whose members comprised the ablest scientific and literary men of the day. In 1657, under his patronage, the *Accademia del Cimento* was formed by his talented brother, Prince Leopold. It was the first society for experiments in natural science ever formed in Europe. He also founded the "Palatine Library," later the National Library of the Uffizi.

## *PERUZZI DEI MEDICI*

During his reign the family portraits were placed in rooms which he constructed over the offices of the Uffizi.

Ferdinand dei Medici, II, married, in 1634, Vittoria della Rovere, daughter of Federigo della Rovere of Urbino and Claudia dei Medici.

COSIMO DEI MEDICI, III, son of Ferdinand and Vittoria (della Rovere) dei Medici, was born in 1642 in Florence where he died October 21, 1723. He was twenty-eight when he ascended the throne and was completely dominated by his mother, which caused his wife, the Grand Duchess Marguerite Louise, to seek a separation and permission to return to France. This was granted in 1674 and after thirteen unhappy years in Tuscany she returned to her own country and entered the convent of Montmartre. This made it possible for the Grand Duchess Vittoria to gain complete influence over her son.

The half century of rule of Cosimo III was one of bigotry, weakness, tyranny, superstition and avarice, and one that reduced his people to great material and moral degradation. He had an unbounded love for pomp and ceremony and the magnificence of his court was greater than under any

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

previous ruler. He was cruel to his sons, having affection only for his daughter, Princess Anna Maria Ludovica, who in 1691 married William, Elector Palatine and resided in Düsseldorf. Although Europe at that time was in a disturbed state, Cosimo refused to make appropriations for arms or defense and spent vast sums on religious ceremonies, convents and churches. In 1691 he was granted the title of "Royal Highness," but at that time his people were clamoring for bread and Tuscany was sinking into general anarchy.

When it became apparent that his sons were not likely to have children the Congress of Utrecht, assembled in 1712, at which all the powers in Europe were represented, decided that Cosimo be given the right to name his successor to the throne of Tuscany. Because of his well-known preference for his daughter it was generally assumed that he would name the Electress Anna Maria Ludovica.

In 1713 Prince Ferdinand, elder son of Cosimo, died and the Florentine Senate passed a decree that on the death of Cosimo's younger son, Prince Giovanni Gastone, known as Gian Gastone, the Electress should succeed to the throne. This decree

## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

was formally promulgated and communicated to the Courts of Europe.

The altered state of European affairs caused a quadruple alliance between England, Holland, France and Austria in 1718, and these powers decided in a treaty concluded in London, and without consulting the Grand Duke of Tuscany, that upon the death of Gian Gastone, Tuscany should go to Don Carlos of Spain, eldest son of Elizabeth of Parma, Queen of Spain. This incensed the people of Tuscany and war seemed inevitable. Cosimo, now seventy-six years of age, displayed unexpected energy and vigor. He raised an army, repaired the forts and made such formidable preparations to resist that war was avoided and tranquility was restored in 1720.

Meanwhile age was beginning to tell on Cosimo, who ignoring his son Gian Gastone, gradually gave over the government to his capable daughter, the Electress Anna Maria Ludovica, who had become a widow in 1716 and returned to Florence. She conducted all negotiations with foreign powers, mitigated the harsher aspects of Cosimo's laws, spent great sums for public benefit and generally showed marked ability in conducting the affairs of State.



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

Cosimo died in 1723 and Gian Gastone, being the legitimate heir, ascended the throne. He reigned until his death in 1737. His wife, Anne of Saxe-Lauenburg, would not live in Tuscany and since he and his sister were not on good terms, he installed his widowed sister-in-law, Princess Violante Beatrice, at Court.

Intrigues among the powers of Europe continued, however, and in 1735 an agreement was made between England, Austria, France and Holland that the Grand Duchy of Tuscany should be given to Maria Theresa, daughter of the Austrian Emperor, Tuscany thus becoming an appanage of the house of Austria. Spain at first refused to give up the claim of Don Carlos, but eventually agreed in 1736. The agreement between the five powers was ratified in Vienna in January, 1737. Gian Gastone died on July 9, 1737, and Francis, Duke of Lorraine, came to Florence and formally took possession of the State in the name of Maria Theresa. Two months later he departed for Vienna, and left the government of Tuscany to be administered by his agent, M. de Beauveu, who was given the title of Prince de Craon.

PRINCESS ANNA MARIA LUDOVICA DEI MEDICI,  
daughter of Cosimo dei Medici, III, and Marguerite



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

Louise of Orleans, was born in 1667 in Florence, where she died in 1743. She was twenty-four years of age when she married William, Elector Palatine of the Rhine and fifty when she returned as a widow to her native Tuscany. She was a woman of remarkable ability, great energy and determined character. Upon her brother's death, when Francis, Duke of Lorraine, took over the government of Tuscany, her right as a member of the cabinet was set aside and her title of Grand Duchess ignored. She refused to be intimidated by calculated attempts to humiliate her and continued to occupy the Palace, although she lived in retirement of the utmost splendor. She determined to perpetuate the glory of the Medici name and gathered around her costly works of art and precious jewels. She added many portraits and paintings to the Uffizi Gallery and spent fabulous sums for charity. She also completed the family mausoleum. Her most noteworthy act was to give to the State of Tuscany her own invaluable collection of treasures, as well as that of the Medici family, on condition that they should never be removed from Florence and should be for the benefit of the peoples of all nations.

In 1742, when she realized she had not long to live





COUNT BINDO PERUZZI



ANNA MARIA DE' MEDICI. M. A. BINDO PERUZZI









MARCHESE SIMONE PERUZZI DEI MEDICI



MARCHESA PERUZZI DEI MEDICI  
NÉE EDITH MARION STORY



Medici.



Peruzzi.



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

and being childless and desiring to leave a portion of her immense fortune to her next of kin, she caused a genealogical tree to be drawn up. Retracing her family for 450 years to Salvestro, grandfather of Giovanni di Bicci, she discovered that a descendant of Salvestro's brother Giovenco, Pietra Paolo dei Medici by name, was her nearest of kin, whereupon she declared him her heir. She desired to perpetuate the Medici name, and in one of the codicils to her will directed that the law of primogeniture should prevail and also that upon the death of the last male, the oldest daughter of same should, upon marriage, attach the Medici name to that of her husband. Pietro Paolo left a son Averado. The latter had two children, a son Pietro Paolo, and a daughter Anna Maria Luisa. The son never married. The daughter married Cavaliere Bindo Peruzzi, member of one of the great banking families of Florence, who then legally became Cavaliere Bindo Peruzzi dei Medici. They had a son Cavaliere Giovan-Battista Peruzzi dei Medici, who married Anna Maria Rodriguez, and they were the parents of Marchese Simone Peruzzi dei Medici, of whom further.

MARCHESE SIMONE PERUZZI DEI MEDICI, son of Cavaliere Giovan-Battista and Anna Maria (Rodri-



## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

guez) Peruzzi dei Medici, was born September 13, 1832, in Florence where he died March 12, 1900.

He was privately educated and entered the naval academy, from which he graduated and was commissioned lieutenant in 1860. He distinguished himself in the war between Italy and Austria as lieutenant on the battleship *Affondatore*. The Italian fleet under Admiral Persano, whose flagship was the *Re d'Italia*, attacked the Austrian fleet under Admiral Teghetoff on July 16, 1866. The Austrians were victorious and the *Affondatore* was heavily shelled and disabled early in the engagement. Under extreme difficulty and danger of being sunk, Lieutenant Marchese Peruzzi dei Medici brought his ship safely into port, and as a consequence was promoted to Commodore. Though in later life attached to the Court in Rome, then one of the most magnificent in Europe, and intimate friend and companion of the King, the Marchese was essentially a naval officer and never lost his love for the sea.

He was commander of the Order Mauriziana and the Corona d'Italia, Isabella the Catholic of Spain, the Red Eagle and the Crown of Prussia, the Dannebrog of Denmark, officer of the Legion of Honor





MARCHESE BINDO PERUZZI DEI MEDICI



MARCHESE RIDOLFO PERUZZI DEI MEDICI





MARGHERITA UMBERTA PERUZZI DEI MEDICI





## PERUZZI DEI MEDICI

of France, Cavalier of Salvatore of Greece, St. Anne and St. Slounislao of Russia, the Sun and Lion of Persia, St. Michel of Bavaria and the Ottoman Medjidich. In 1876, at the time of his marriage, he was Master of Ceremonies to King Humbert of Italy.

Marchese Simone Peruzzi dei Medici married, in 1876, Edith Marion Story, daughter of William Wetmore and Emelyn Bartlett (Eldredge) Story. (*See Story and Eldredge Lines.*) They were the parents of the following children:

- (1) Marchesa Mira Cressida, born November 19, 1876; married, November 29, 1900, Colonel Edward Henry Eldredge of Boston. (*See Eldredge Line.*)
- (2) Marchese Bindo, born March 12, 1878, died January 16, 1907. He was a cavalry lieutenant in the Italian Army. Unmarried.
- (3) Marchesa Margherita Umberta, born July 12, 1881, died May 22, 1887. She was a god-daughter of King Humbert and Queen Margherita, after whom she was named.
- (4) Marchese Ridolfo, born December 31, 1885, died December 31, 1938. He was an officer in the Italian Army and fought in the First World War, rising to the rank of Major. He was awarded the Medal of Valor for exceptional bravery, the Cross of War and the Cavaliere

## *PERUZZI DEI MEDICI*

della Corona d'Italia, and died as a result of wounds received in action. He married Countess Andriana Brisighella Zeno, and they were the parents of two children, Simonetta Mira and Zena.







Story

*Arms:* Argent, a lion rampant double queued gules.

*Crest:* A demi-lion rampant gules.

*Motto:* Fides vincit et veritas custodit.





## STORY

**E**LISHA STORY was born in England about 1650, and died in Boston in 1725. He arrived in Boston with his sister, Sarah, prior to 1704, when the first official record of him is found. In that year he and his sister are listed as members of the Old South Church. In the registry of deeds his occupation is given as cordwainer and his residence in Cambridge Street.

Elisha Story and ninety-eight other men had the grant of Nottingham, New Hampshire, before 1723, and he was also owner of considerable property in Boston. His will, dated January 6, 1723, was proved September 30, 1725. His wife and Thomas Dawes were appointed executors of his estate, which was very large for the times.

Elisha Story married (first), October 17, 1706, Lydia Emmons, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Emmons. She died in Boston, July 21, 1713. He married (second), October 1, 1713, Sarah Renouf, widow of Clement Renouf, and sister of Rev. William Cooper of the Brattle Street church. She was born in 1685, and died June 23, 1741.

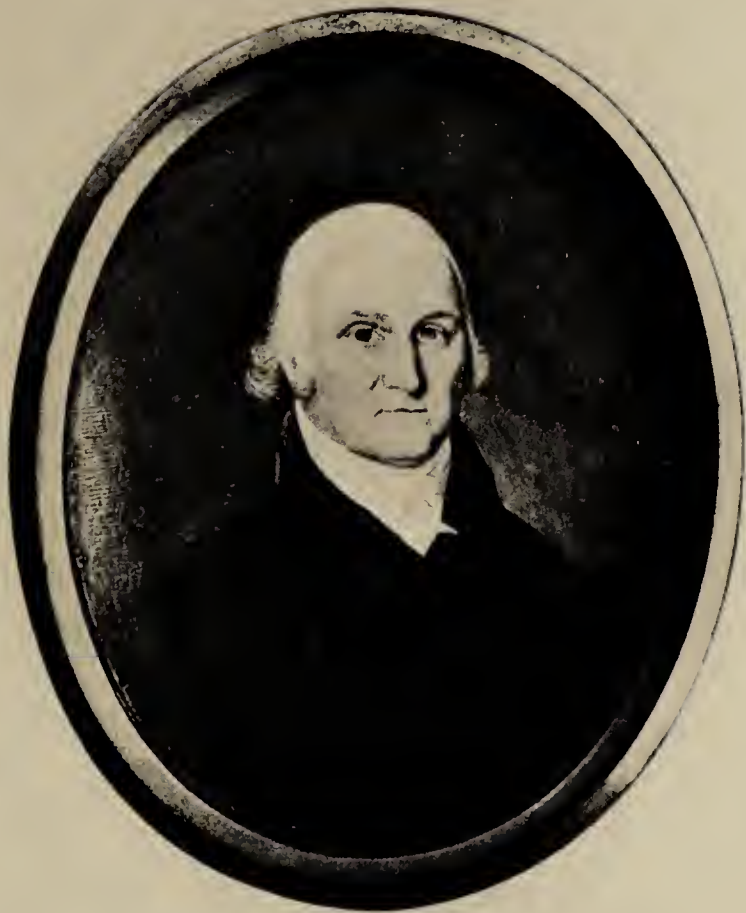
WILLIAM STORY, son of Elisha and Sarah (Cooper) Renouf Story, was born in Boston, April 25, 1720,

## STORY

and died in Marblehead, November 24, 1799. He studied law in the office of Joseph Marion, one of the most distinguished lawyers in Boston, and served for many years as register of probate, notary public and clerk of the Court of Vice-Admiralty. He was an ardent Whig, and when the Stamp Act was officially proclaimed in the American Colonies, his outspoken opposition aroused such public sentiment against him that he was forced to move with his family to Ipswich.

William Story married (first), August 13, 1741, Elizabeth Marion, daughter of Joseph and Eleanor (Bridge) Marion. She was born August 22, 1721, in Boston, and died October 18, 1746. He married (second), May 14, 1747, Joanna Appleton, daughter of Major Isaac and Priscilla Appleton of Ipswich. She was born November 17, 1717, and died about 1775. He married (third), February 29, 1776, Widow Abigail Marshall of Newton, who died November 15, 1798, in Boston.

DR. ELISHA STORY, son of William and Elizabeth (Marion) Story, was born in Boston, December 3, 1743, and died in Marblehead, August 27, 1805. He received his early education at the Boston Latin



ELISHA STORY, M. D.

1743-1805

From the miniature by Malbore, now in the possession  
of the Essex Institute.



## STORY

School and then studied medicine with Dr. Sprague, at that time the most eminent physician in Boston. His father did not permit him to attend Harvard College "lest he should there imbibe those heretical tenets which, in the form of Arminianism, were then supposed to haunt those venerable shades." Dr. Story soon became recognized as an outstanding physician and surgeon, especially in the field of obstetrics. He was frequently called into consultation by Dr. Holyoke, who at that time was regarded as one of the most learned practitioners in that branch of medical science.

Dr. Story was a strong Whig and took an early and active part in the Revolution. He was a leader of one of the squads of the "Sons of Liberty" who destroyed the tea in Boston Harbor. Upon the outbreak of the war, he entered the Army as a surgeon in Col. Little's Regiment; marched on the alarm to Lexington, and fought as a volunteer from Concord to Boston. He fought valiantly in the trenches at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and passed the night attending the wounded on Winter Hill. He was one of the two commanders of the "Sons of Liberty" who surprised, gagged and bound the sentinels and seized the two brass cannons placed



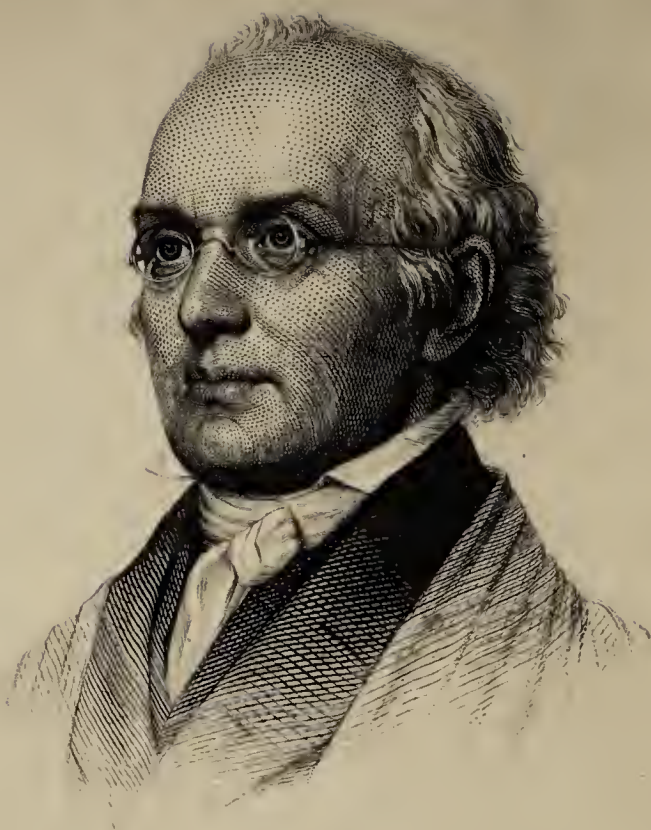
## STORY

upon the Common to intimidate the inhabitants. Models of these cannons may now be seen on the top of Bunker Hill Monument. Dr. Story was intimately acquainted with Gen. Washington and was with him during the Jersey campaign of 1777. At the end of that year he retired from military service and returned to private practice.

In 1779 an epidemic of small-pox broke out in Marblehead and the selectmen asked the authorities in Boston to recommend a physician able to cope with the disease. They recommended Dr. Story, who agreed to go to Marblehead, where, in a comparatively short time, he succeeded in getting the epidemic under control. When normal conditions were restored, Dr. Story was established as one of the most eminent physicians of his time. He moved to Marblehead, where he practiced until the time of his death.

Dr. Story's will, dated August 21, 1803, was fully in keeping with his simple, unassuming character. He directed that only a small, plain monument mark his grave; that all his property, real and personal, should go to his wife, whom he gave instructions about the education of his children, and recommended to "her particular favor" the

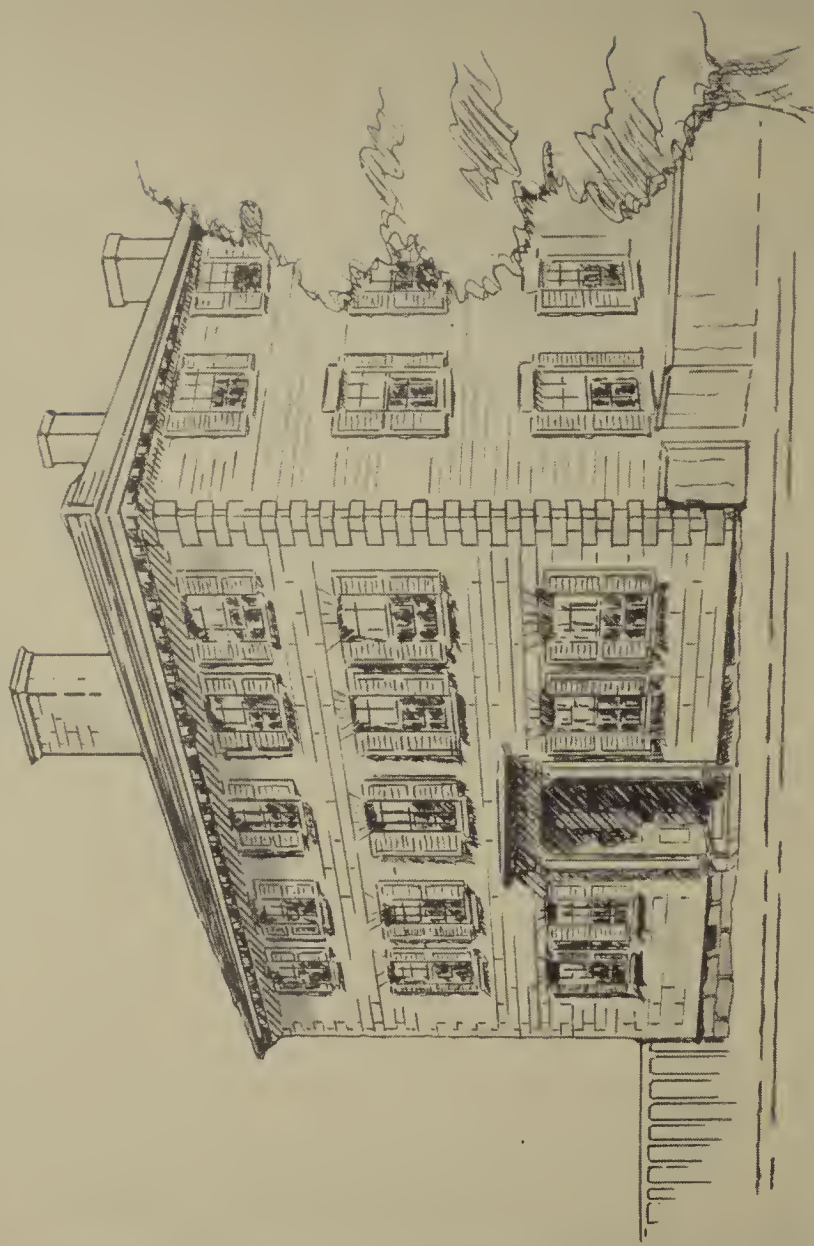




*Joseph Story*

Associate Justice United States Supreme Court 1811-1845  
From a crayon drawing by William Wetmore Story





THE MAJOR JOHN PEDRICK HOUSE, MARBLEHEAD, MASS., BUILT ABOUT 1756

## STORY

children of his first marriage. He earnestly requested her, as executrix of his estate, "not to distress the poor who may owe me at my decease, but receive their debts as they may be able to pay in ever so small a sum."

Dr. Elisha Story married (first), September 13, 1767, Ruth Ruddock, daughter of John and Tabitha (Drinker) Ruddock. She was born March 5, 1745-46, in Boston, and died March 21, 1778, in Marblehead. John Ruddock was one of the early ship builders in Boston and a man of considerable property. Dr. Story married (second), December 2, 1778, Mehitable Pedrick, daughter of John and Mehitable (Stacey) Pedrick of Marblehead. She was baptized June 4, 1758, and died August 9, 1847, in East Boston.

JUDGE JOSEPH STORY, son of Dr. Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick) Story, was born in Marblehead, September 18, 1779, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 10, 1845. One of America's greatest lawyers, as well as a justice of international fame, his interpretations of Constitutional law had a profound effect on the development of the country.

He began preparing for college at Marblehead



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Academy, where he mastered Latin and Greek under the tutelage of Rev. Dr. William Harris, and entered Harvard College in January, 1795. He graduated with the degree of A.B. in 1798, and received his A.M. degree in 1801. Immediately after graduation he began the study of law in the Marblehead offices of Judge Samuel Sewell, a distinguished member of the Essex County Bar, and when Mr. Sewell was elevated to the Supreme Court, Mr. Story moved to Salem and continued his studies under Judge Samuel Putnam, until July, 1801, when he was admitted to the bar. With characteristic courage he at once established himself in practice in Salem, where he was already known as a fearless and uncompromising young man with republican tendencies. His brilliancy soon asserted itself and, as he was diligent and faithful in the discharge of professional duties, his practice continued to increase. He declined the appointment of naval officer of the Port of Salem in 1803, and was elected representative from Salem to the State Legislature in 1805, serving until 1807, when he was elected to the Tenth Congress to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Jacob Crowninshield. He was again elected to the State Legislature in 1810 and chosen Speaker of the House in 1811.





BIRTHPLACE OF JUSTICE JOSEPH STORY

MARBLEHEAD, MASSACHUSETTS

## STORY

While holding this office he was appointed associate justice of the United States Supreme Court by President Madison on November 18, 1811. Judge Story was then thirty-two years old, the youngest man ever elevated to the Supreme Court bench.

From then on the name of Judge Story is inseparably connected with the history of the United States and the United States Supreme Court. Among the questions that came before him for adjudication were curious and perplexing ones of admiralty law, of the law of salvage and that of marine insurance, also of prize law, the principles of which, now clearly defined, were then unsettled and imperfectly understood. Of the laws relating to these subjects he was in a great measure the creator. He also divided with Chancellor Kent the honor of having founded the American system of equity jurisprudence. In 1819 he wrote the opinion in the celebrated Dartmouth College case and when the Missouri compromise was agitating the country, his feeling on the subject was so strong that he took part in a public meeting at Salem to protest against that measure.

Of the next two decades of his career, his son, William Wetmore Story, wrote in 1820:

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"Thus far his judicial life had been uninterrupted. It had been a busy, earnest career, devoted principally to the duties of office, with such occasional explorations into literature as occasion demanded or leisure permitted. There had been no startling excitements or striking occurrences to break its even tenor and results of his labors are to be seen in his recorded judgments and his literary writings. It had been equable, earnest, laborious; he had stamped his mark upon many different departments of law. His constitutional judgments had placed him beside Marshall. The Patent Law had been laid out and systematized. In Commercial Law he had won enviable distinction and in Prize Law he stood almost alone. In every branch he had achieved success and had been rewarded at home and abroad by Honorable fame."

The even tenor of Judge Story's judicial life was destined to radical change in the very year in which his son wrote thus of his father's career. When Nathan Dane, of Beverly, Massachusetts, conceived the idea of founding a law professorship at Harvard, it was on condition that Judge Story would take the chair. He accepted with the proviso that he could continue as a member of the Supreme Court and teach during the vacation period of the Court. Mr. Dane then endowed the Chair and Judge Story



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took up his residence in Cambridge to begin his new duties. As an educator, he was a pioneer of modern methods. From the dry, formal lectures then in vogue, he diverged to the familiar discourses and conversations later universally adopted, and soon became one of the most popular instructors at the University. He referred to his students as "my boys" and they returned his affection many fold. Today his influence is still felt at Harvard, where he helped obtain a commodious new building for the Law School, as well as an extensive and well-stocked library.

Judge Story's labors during this period of his life were enormous. In addition to his exhausting duties as a member of the Supreme Court, he attended faithfully to his constantly increasing classes, meanwhile turning out profound works on law.

When Chief Justice Marshall of the United States Supreme Court died on July 6, 1835, it was generally believed that Judge Story would be elevated to the vacancy as it was the cherished and often expressed wish of Marshall that Judge Story should succeed him. President Jackson, however, believing him to be out of sympathy with his administration, ap-



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pointed Judge Roger B. Taney. Judge Story, according to contemporaries, was frequently heard to say that he believed his situation more agreeable and his influence with his brethren greater than if he had been appointed Chief Justice. He did, however, act as Chief Justice until Taney was confirmed, and again in 1844 during the latter's illness.

Judge Story had nearly completed his preparations for retiring from the bench and devoting his energies exclusively to the Law School, when he was stricken with a fatal illness, which compelled him to resign from the Supreme Court, April 2, 1845. Harvard Corporation, not wishing to lose his valuable services, offered him \$4,000.00 a year to devote all his time to teaching, but Judge Story never received this, because the strain of clearing his docket before leaving the Supreme Court proved too much and death soon intervened.

Honors came to Judge Story in large measure. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Brown University in 1815, from Harvard in 1821, and from Dartmouth in 1824. He was an overseer of Harvard College from 1818 to 1825, and a Fellow of Harvard College from 1825 to 1845. His name

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was placed in the Hall of Fame of New York University with James Kent and John Marshall in October, 1900, and a marble statue of him, executed by his son, William Wetmore Story, is now in Cambridge.

In reviewing Judge Story's career and labor, his achievements seem almost superhuman. During his thirty-three years on the Supreme Court bench, and during the last sixteen years of his life as an eminent teacher of law, he gave to the world more text books on jurisprudence than any other writer of his time. The list comprises his "Commentaries on the Law of Bailments," "Commentaries on the Constitution of the United States," a work remarkable alike for its depth of research, vivid historical sketches, and treasures of political wisdom, "Commentaries on the Conflict of Laws," his ablest and most original work, "Commentaries on Equity Jurisprudence," the first logical and systematic discussion of that subject, "Equity Pleadings," "Law of Bills of Exchange," and "Law of Promissory Notes." He also edited "Chitty on Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes," "Abbot on Shipping," and "Laws of Assumpsit," with notes of American statutes and cases.

## STORY

Besides all these legal labors he delivered many discourses on literary and other themes, wrote numerous biographical sketches of his contemporaries, and contributed elaborate papers to the "North American Review" and the "American Jurist." He left an unpublished "Digest of Law" in three manuscript folio volumes, which is in the Harvard Law library. The secret of these colossal achievements was ceaseless, systematic industry, an extraordinary memory, and concentration of mind. A collection of his "Miscellaneous Writings" was published during his life-time, and an enlarged edition, edited by his son, William Wetmore Story, appeared after his death.

The funeral of Judge Story took place on September 12, 1845, and at a meeting of the Suffolk Bar, held in the Circuit Court Room in Boston, and presided over by Chief Justice Shaw. Daniel Webster delivered the following eulogy:

"Your solemn announcement, Mr. Chief Justice, has confirmed the sad intelligence which had already reached us, through the public channels of information, and deeply afflicted us all.

JOSEPH STORY, one of the Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States,

## STORY

and for many years the presiding Judge of this Circuit, died on Wednesday evening last, at his house in Cambridge, wanting only a few days for the completion of the sixty-sixth year of his age. \*\*\*\*

Mr. Chief Justice, there are consolations which arise to mitigate our loss, and shed the influence of resignation over unfeigned and heartfelt sorrow. We are all penetrated with gratitude to God, that the deceased lived so long: that he did so much for himself, his friends, the country, and the world: that his lamp went out, at last, without unsteadiness or flickering. He continued to exercise every power of his mind, without dimness or obscurity, and every affection of his heart, with no abatement of energy or warmth, till death drew an impenetrable veil between us and him. Indeed, he seems to us now, as in truth he is, not extinguished, or ceasing to be, but only withdrawn; as the clear sun goes down at its setting, not darkened, but only no longer seen.

This calamity, Mr. Chief Justice, is not confined to the Bar, or the Courts of this Commonwealth. It will be felt by every Bar throughout the land, by every Court, and indeed by every intelligent and well-informed man in or out of the Profession. It will be felt still more widely, for his reputation had a still wider range. In the High Court of Parliament, in every tribunal

## STORY

in Westminster Hall, in the judicatories of Paris and Berlin, of Stockholm and St. Petersburg, in the learned Universities of Germany, Italy and Spain, by every eminent jurist in the civilized world, it will be acknowledged, that a great luminary has fallen from the firmament of public jurisprudence. \*\*\*\*

But this is not the occasion, sir, nor is it for me to consider and discuss at length, the character and merits of Mr. Justice Story, as a writer or a Judge. The performance of that duty, with which this Bar will no doubt charge itself, must be deferred to another opportunity, and will be committed to abler hands. But, in the homage paid to his memory, one part may come with peculiar propriety and emphasis from ourselves. We have known him in private life. We have seen him descend from the Bench and mingle in our family circles. We have known his manner of life, from his youth up. We can bear witness to the strict uprightness and purity of his character; his simplicity and unostentatious habits; the ease and affability of his intercourse; his remarkable vivacity, amidst severe labors; the cheerful and animating tones of his conversation, and his fast fidelity to friends. Some of us, also, can testify to his large and liberal charities, — not ostentatious or casual, but systematic and silent — dispensed almost without showing the hand, and falling and distilling comfort and happiness like the dews of Heaven.



## STORY

But we can testify, also, that in all his pursuits and employments, in all his recreations, in all his commerce with the world, and in his intercourse with the circle of his friends, the predominance of his judicial character was manifest. \*\*\*\*

Mr. Chief Justice, one may live as a conqueror, a king, or a magistrate; but he must die as a man. The bed of death brings every human being to his pure individuality; to the intense contemplation of that deepest and most solemn of all relations, the relation between the creature and his Creator. Here it is, that fame and renown cannot assist us; that all external things must fail to aid us; that even friends' affections and human love and devotedness cannot succor us. This relation, the true foundation of all duty, a relation perceived and felt by conscience, and confirmed by revelation, our illustrious friend, now deceased, always acknowledged. He revered the scriptures of truth and seized hold on the hopes of future life which they impart. He beheld enough in nature, in himself, and in all that can be known of things seen, to feel assured that there is a Supreme Power, without whose Providence not a sparrow falleth to the ground. To this gracious Being he trusted himself, for time and for eternity; and the last words of his lips, overheard by mortal ears, were a fervent supplication to his Maker to take him to Himself."



## STORY

To Judge Story's mother, who survived him nearly two years, Daniel Webster sent a copy of his oration, together with the following letter of condolence:

"Boston

September 15, 1845

Venerable Madam, — I pray you to allow me to present to you the brief remarks which I made before the Suffolk Bar, on the 12th instant, at a meeting occasioned by the sudden and afflicting death of your distinguished son. I trust, dear Madam, that as you enjoyed through his whole life constant proofs of his profound respect and ardent filial affection, so you may yet live long to enjoy the remembrance of his virtues and his exalted reputation.

I am, with very great regard, your obedient servant

DANIEL WEBSTER."

In the various works dealing with the life and career of Judge Joseph Story emphasis has always been placed on his remarkable intellect and achievements as a jurist. His great personality and beautiful character has, therefore, been lost sight of, and for that reason it seems fitting to quote the following from his last will and testament:

"I resign my soul into the hands of Almighty God, in humble reliance upon his infinite good-

## STORY

ness and wisdom and mercy, and in a firm belief of the resurrection from the death and a life everlasting.

“My worldly estate is not large, partly because I have not felt as strongly as some persons the importance of wealth to happiness, and partly from my desire (which upon this solemn occasion, it is not necessary to conceal), to administer charity to those who, in the course of Providence, have been placed in a state of dependence upon my bounty.

“I give to the President and Fellows of Harvard College, to their use and behoof forever, the following articles, viz: The portrait of my late excellent friend, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, by Harding, which was presented to me by the Chief Justice himself; the portrait of my late excellent friend, Mr. Justice Washington; my own portrait, by Stuart; the busts of Mr. Chief Justice Marshall, and also of myself, by Frazee; the bust of myself by my son, William W. Story, with his consent; the prints of Lord Eldon and Lord Stowell, presented to me by the latter, with their glasses and frames; two volumes from and belonging to the library of President Washington, with his autograph, and other written memorandums, — one being President Washington’s copy, and remarks thereon, of Mr. Monroe’s View of the Conduct of the Executive, (edit. 1797); the other Watt’s Views of the Seats of the

## STORY

Nobility and Gentry in England, (edit. 1779). These books were presented to me by Mr. Justice Washington, as literary curiosities of no small value. I ask the President and Fellows of Harvard College to accept these as memorials of my reverence and respect for that venerable institution at which I received my education."

Judge Joseph Story married (first), December 9, 1804, Mary Lynde Oliver, daughter of Rev. Thomas Fitch and Sarah (Pyncheon) Oliver. She was born December 20, 1781, and died June 22, 1805. He married (second), August 27, 1808, Sarah Waldo Wetmore, daughter of Judge William and Sarah (Waldo) Wetmore of Boston. (*See Wetmore and Waldo Lines.*)

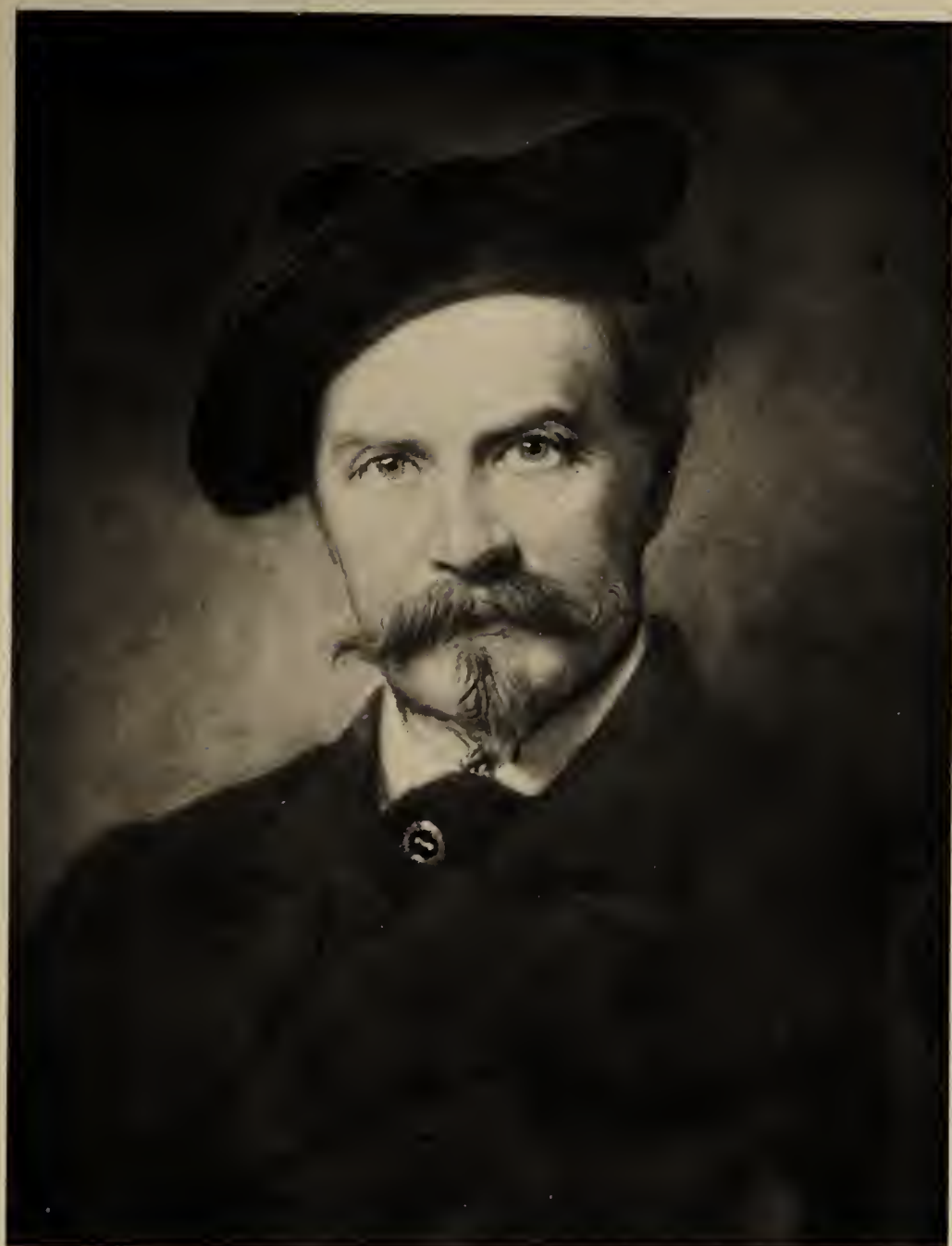
WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, son of Judge Joseph and Sarah Waldo (Wetmore) Story, was born in Salem, February 12, 1819, and died at Il Lago di Vallombrosa, Tuscany, Italy, October 16, 1895.

A great artist, now best remembered for his work as a sculptor, he was also endowed with an extraordinary keen judicial mind, and had he so chosen might well, like his father, have gone down in history as one of the great lawyers of his day.



SARAH WALDO (WETMORE) STORY





*W. W. Story*

FROM PAINTING BY HEALY





## STORY

He prepared for college at the private school of William Wells in Cambridge and subsequently entered Harvard. His noteworthy career from the time of his graduation until about 1865 is described by himself in a letter written to a friend and now in possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Edward H. Eldredge of Boston.

As it contains what Mr. Story considered the high lights of his career during these years, it seems fitting to quote the following:

“\*\*\* I entered the University at fifteen, graduated at nineteen, delivered a public poem on my graduation. Then studied law for three years under my father. Entered the profession and practiced in all the courts. Was engaged in several most important cases and appointed Commissioner in Bankruptcy, Commissioner of the United States Courts for Massachusetts, Maine and Pennsylvania; reporter for the United States Circuit Courts. Practised my profession for five years. On the death of my father in 1845, a public monument and statue was decreed to him, and to my great surprise, I was requested to make it. I had hitherto amused myself during my leisure hours in modelling, but more in painting. I used to get up early in the morning to work on these before going to the office. I began to model and paint when I was in college.

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When the statue of my father was given to me to make I declined because I did not consider myself capable of making it. But I was so strongly urged to do so that I finally accepted on condition that I should come abroad first and see what had been done in art. Accordingly in October, 1847, I sailed for Italy; then I traveled over Europe and England and on my return made my sketch and it was accepted. I then remained eight months working very hard all day at the law. I was haunted, however, by dreams of art and Italy, and every night fancied that I was again in Rome and at work in my studio. At last I found that my heart was gone from the law to art, and I determined to return to Rome. I came and here modelled and executed the statue of my father now in Cambridge, and another statue, and then again returned to America and the law. But at last after a year I determined to give up everything for art. My mother thought me mad, and urged me to continue in my legal career, where everything was open to me, rather than to take such a leap in the dark. But I could not and came back to Italy, where I have been nearly ever since. On returning I executed a statue of Marguerite, then of Hero holding up her torch to Leander; then Cleopatra and the Libyan Sibyl. These I executed in marble, but no one would buy them, and disappointed I determined to abandon art and Rome, and go back to my old profession. This was in 1862. The London Universal Exhibi-

## STORY

tion was to take place and I was requested to allow these two statues to go into the Roman Court, the Roman government taking charge of them, paying all expenses, etc. I gave them; I never wrote a word to anyone about them and shortly after they arrived, before the exhibition was opened, I received a copy of the '*Times*' with a most flattering notice of them, declaring that they were the most remarkable and original works there; at the same time I received an offer by letter of three thousand pounds for them. I was completely taken by surprise, astounded. I had offered these statues only two months before for simply their costs and could not sell them. This gave me confidence, and I continued to work, and since then my life has been dedicated to art. During all the winter months I have been at work from morning to night unintermittedly in my studio. During the summer I have traveled and written much, too much perhaps.

"You remember that I told you of Hawthorne. He came very frequently to sit with me while I was modelling the Cleopatra; but I had no idea that he ever intended to write anything about it. One day I was at work in my inner room when I heard a sound of someone reading aloud in the next room. On opening the door I found a group of Englishmen standing about my statue, one reading aloud from a book. One of them said, 'We are reading Hawthorne's description

## STORY

of your statue. You have seen it, of course?' 'Hawthorne's description,' I answered surprised. 'I never heard of it.' 'Then hear it now,' was the answer, and it was read to me. After this all went on smoothly with me and I am still as hard at work as ever. There is no end of art. \*\*\*"

Many important commissions came to Mr. Story between 1848 and 1865. He executed a statue of Hon. Josiah Quincy for Harvard College, and one of Edward Everett, which is now in the Public Garden in Boston.

As Mr. Story's fame grew so did his commissions and his works may now be seen in many important cities, London, Paris, Rome, Washington, New York, Boston and Philadelphia, adorning parks and public buildings, as well as in famous collections. In reviewing them, the modern critic is heartily in accord with a contemporary writer, who, after seeing Story's "Saul" and "Medea" in 1864, gave his opinion of these masterpieces in the "*New York Times*," as follows:

"Mr. Story is one of the gifted few possessing in equal perfection the eye of the painter and the pen of an accomplished writer, in addition to the mastery over the most arduous materials of







THEATRE LOOKING TOWARD STAGE



THEATRE IN THE STORY APARTMENT

STATUES, SHAKESPEARE ON RIGHT, PETER PAN ON LEFT  
EXECUTED BY W. W. STORY





MUSIC ROOM



HALL IN THE W. W. STORY APARTMENT  
IN THE PALAZZO BARBERINI





PRINCIPAL DRAWING ROOM

## STORY

art. This combination of the literary and the artistic is rare in any age, and it has raised him to a position of great eminence among the first living sculptors of the age."

Mr. Story was an indefatigable worker, and books flowed from his gifted pen as sculpture took form under his skillful hands. In 1863 he published his best known book "Roba di Roma," a sympathetic, vivid portrayal of Rome as he knew it.

In 1852 Mr. Story moved into the Palazzo Barberini which thenceforth became his home. He occupied an entire floor of the famous old palace, built from the stones of the Colloseum for Cardinal Barberini in 1630. In his apartment of some thirty rooms Mr. Story lived in regal splendor and entertained lavishly. He had his own theater where many performances of famous plays were enacted and often a poem, a charade or a light play by himself was given the night after it was written. His studio on Via San Martino a Maccao in Rome was a favorite rendezvous for famous authors and artists. Hawthorne, Thackeray, Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Hans Christian Andersen, James Russell Lowell, Charles Sumner, Richard Dana, Mrs. Lew Wallace, Harriet Martineau and Margaret Fuller, as



## STORY

well as many other famous Americans and Europeans were frequent visitors to his studio and guests in his home. On New Year's Eve he held open house and several hundred famous men and women would assemble in the Story drawing rooms. A contemporary, an intimate friend of the Story family, wrote of this period:

"Churchmen and statesmen, chiefs and priests, the heart and brain of Italy, have planned and plotted in the Barberini palace, and fancy easily peoples the ample space with phantoms from the generations long vanished. Lords of high degree and ladies gay have swept the halls in pictorial dress, and flowers, perfumes, lights, music, and the dance have made night festal.

"But of those who have lived within its walls, no married life was ever happier than that of the poet-sculptor of whom I write. If this be true we must award Story the highest praise. His friends never dropped from their allegiance.

"His natural sprightliness of spirit made him a charming host, and his exquisite tact brought out what was best in his visitor. Nor was he, like Coleridge and de Quincy, merely strong in monologue. What is much rarer, he was an attentive hearer as well, and used to say there are ten fine talkers to one listener. Under his guidance conversation never declined to dullness nor sank to the level of gossip.

## STORY

“There were debates of law, of politics, of science and of literature. The subjects were never commonplace. There was forecasted the destiny of Italy. Favorite themes were the mysteries of the Unseen, of death, and of life undying. In the attrition of kindred minds, sparks were struck, and steel sharpened iron. Story was master of the feast.”

Mr. Story returned to America in 1877, and was everywhere acclaimed as a genius and a great artist. In Washington the Senate sought his advice on the Washington Monument; in New York he filled Chickering Hall to overflowing, where he gave a lecture on art; in Boston he was welcomed as a favorite son, and nearly every large city in the United States extended to him an invitation to appear in public. Upon his return to Rome in 1878 he was named American Commissioner of Art to the Paris Exposition, and was decorated with the Order of the Legion of Honor by the French Government.

A direct result of his visit to America in 1877 was the commission from the Congress of the United States to execute a statue of Chief Justice John Marshall, loyal friend of his noted father. Mr. Story accepted, and 1882 came to Washington to assist in

## STORY

selecting a proper site for the statue, which was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on May 10, 1884.

While engaged in modelling his statue of Marshall, Mr. Story was made an Honorary Fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He was also a Fellow of the American Academy, and held a professorship in the *Accademia degli arcadi* St. Cecilia in Rome. He received an honorary degree of LL.B. from Harvard, that of D.C.L. from Oxford University, and in June, 1888, upon the eight hundredth anniversary of the University of Bologna was similarly honored by that institution.

The last six years of William Wetmore Story's life were marked by sadness. The death of his intimate friends Robert Browning in 1889, and James Russell Lowell in 1891, brought him intense grief, but the most severe blow came in 1894 when his wife died, a few months after they had celebrated their Golden Wedding anniversary at Il Lago di Vallombrosa, one of the old hunting lodges of the dei Medici family. At the suggestion of his family and friends he sought relief from his sorrow in executing a monument to his wife, without whom he said he "felt as if he were but a shadow." This monument, his last work, is





ANGEL OF GRIEF

LAST WORK OF WILLIAM WETMORE STORY, COMPLETED IN 1895,  
NOW MARKS THE GRAVES OF THE SCULPTOR AND HIS WIFE IN  
THE AMERICAN CEMETERY IN ROME, ITALY.

## STORY

known as the "Angel of Grief" and is placed in the beautiful American cemetery in Rome. When the statue was completed Mr. Story's health gradually failed and on October 16, 1895, he passed away. The Roman "*Times*," which conveyed the news of his death to a grief-stricken multitude, printed the following letter written by his granddaughter, Mrs. Edward H. Eldredge, of Boston:

"\*\*\* My dear grandfather, W. W. Story, died this morning quite suddenly at four o'clock. He had been so very well of late that he had been able to occupy himself in looking over some of his manuscripts for publication, and took great interest in everything about him. He was so happy to be up in these lovely woods of Vallombrosa, having always had the greatest affection for the place, and he was able to sit out of doors the greater part of the day, reading and being read to. Yesterday, being a glorious day, he was able to take a longer drive than usual in his bath-chair and he was full of his old spirit and talk, more than he had been for a long time. In the evening we all sat talking as usual in the old drawing room he liked so much, and when we went to bed we were not anxious about him. My mother's room is next to his, and hearing him moan, she went in to him at three o'clock, and arranged his



## STORY

pillows with the aid of a maid. While she was arranging them he suddenly passed away, without any suffering, in her arms. \*\*\*”

On October 18, 1895, impressive funeral services were held in St. Paul's Episcopal Church and at the Protestant Cemetery near Porta San Paolo, attended by his family and friends, and the charges d'affaires of America, England and Russia.

William Wetmore Story married, October 31, 1843, Emelyn Bartlett Eldredge, daughter of Capt. Oliver and Hannah (Smalley) Eldredge. (*See Eldredge Line.*)

### Children:

- (1) Edith Marion, of whom further.
- (2) Joseph, born in Boston, May 3, 1847, died in Rome, November 23, 1853.
- (3) Thomas Waldo, of whom further.
- (4) Julian Russell, of whom further.

EDITH MARION STORY, daughter of William Wetmore and Emelyn Bartlett (Eldredge) Story, was born in Boston, August 23, 1844, and died in Florence, Italy, May 11, 1917. Her happy childhood was spent in the Palazzo Barberini in Rome, into which her parents had moved when she was eight



EMELINE BARTLETT (ELDREDGE) STORY







THOMAS WALDO STORY

## STORY

years old. She was a general favorite with the distinguished men and women who were frequent guests of the Storys, particularly with Robert and Elizabeth (Barrett) Browning, whose son was her most intimate playmate. When her brother Joseph died in 1853, she, being ill at the time, was cared for at the Browning home and during her convalescence Thackeray and Hans Christian Andersen spent hours in entertaining her. The former wrote "The Rose and The Ring" for her and later presented her with the first copy, inscribed with a sketch of the author. She received an excellent education, and, as she grew up, assumed her place among the eminent and intellectual men and women who formed a distinguished circle in Roman society.

She married, in 1876, Marchese Simone Peruzzi dei Medici, son of Cavaliere Giovan-Battista and Anna Maria (Rodriguez) Peruzzi dei Medici. (*See Peruzzi dei Medici Line.*)

THOMAS WALDO STORY, son of William Wetmore and Emelyn Bartlett (Eldredge) Story, was born in Paris, France, December 9, 1854, and died in New York, October 23, 1915.



## STORY

He was educated at Eaton and Cambridge, England, and became a pupil of his father, whose talent as a sculptor he inherited. His father recognized his ability and gave him part of his studio in Rome, where he worked hard for several years and soon gained reputation and commissions. One of his first statues was of Sir William Vernon Harcourt, now in the House of Commons in London, where his bust of Lord Randolph Churchill also was placed. A statue of Lord Randolph in the chapel of Blenheim palace was done later.

Thomas Waldo Story traveled extensively in Europe and often visited the United States. He was well known in Paris, London and New York as a clubman and a member of artists' societies, where his charming personality won him many lasting friendships. He was, however, extremely critical and precise where art was concerned, a characteristic reflected in all his works. He was an intimate friend of James McNeil Whistler, who made several references to him in his "Gentle Art of Making Enemies."

Mr. Story inherited his father's art collection, as well as his lease in the Barberini palace, where he





JULIAN RUSSELL STORY

## STORY

continued to live until 1908. Most of his statues and bronzes are found in the various capitols in Europe and were executed while he lived in Rome. In 1908 he moved to this country and established his home and studio in New York. He designed the bronze doors for the J. Pierpont Morgan Library in New York, a gold mosaic in memory of August Belmont and his wife for Trinity Church in Newport, Rhode Island, and a drinking fountain given by General Draper to the town of Hopedale, Massachusetts.

Thomas Waldo Story married (first) Maud Broadwood, and (second) Bessie Abbott. There were two children of the first marriage, Gwendolyn Marion and Vivian Waldo.

JULIAN RUSSELL STORY, son of William Wetmore and Emelyn Bartlett (Eldredge) Story, was born in Walton-on-Thames, Surrey, England, September 8, 1856, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1919. He was educated in England at Eton and Brasenose College, Oxford, receiving his B.A. degree in 1877. Long before leaving school he showed unmistakable talent for painting, and a letter from his father to James Russell Lowell, written

## STORY

in the sixties, mentions Julian's determination to be an artist, and his father's willingness to encourage him.

After leaving Oxford, Mr. Story studied art under Frank Deveneck in Florence, and Boulanger and Lefebvre in Paris. His first exhibit was at the Grosvenor Gallery in London where his paintings were eagerly accepted by the public and glowing praise came from the critics of the day. For years he lived and painted in Paris and in Vallombrosa, visiting London and America only as occasion demanded. His "Entombment of Christ" is now in the Peabody Museum in Baltimore, and his "Mlle de Sombreuil" is the property of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts in Philadelphia. After these and many others there followed a time devoted to realistic illustration, represented best by his "Laboratory of Clinical Physiology at Saint Lazarre," and then came the work in which he was to attain his greatest fame — portrait painting. His masterpiece in this field is his "Madame Emma Eames," his first wife, which hangs in the Cincinnati Academy, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Honors came to Mr. Story in large measure. He received a gold medal at the Paris Salon in 1889,

## STORY

a gold medal in Berlin in 1891, and silver medals at the Exposition in Paris in 1890, in Buffalo in 1901 and in San Francisco in 1915. He was decorated with the order of Chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the French government in 1900.

Mr. Story possessed great personal charm and his society was eagerly sought in Florence, Paris, London and Philadelphia, where he was well known as an artist and prominent clubman.

His funeral, one of the largest in Philadelphia in many years, took place from the Church of St. Luke and the Epiphany. With his passing the world lost a truly great artist, and the country a representative of one of its most distinguished families.

Julian Russell Story married (first), July 21, 1891, Emma Eames, celebrated opera singer. He married (second) Elaine (Sartori) Bohlen. There were three children of the second marriage, Julian Waldo, Emelyn Fiorenza McClellan and Vera Felicité.











Wetmore

*Arms:* Argent, on a chief azure, three martlets or.

*Crest:* A falcon, proper.

*Motto:* Tentanda via est.










WETMORE HOMESTEAD, MIDDLETOWN, CONNECTICUT

BUILT IN 1746

## WETMORE

HOMAS WHITMORE, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1615 and died in Middletown, Connecticut, about 1681. He came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1635. The first mention of him, found in Colonial records, is in 1639 when he is listed as an owner of land in Wethersfield, Connecticut. He was one of the founders of the plantation of Mattabesek and was made a Freeman by the General Court, May 20, 1652. On March 22, 1670, his name appears on a list of freeholders and proprietors of Middletown.

He married (first), December 11, 1645, in Hartford, Sarah, daughter of John and Ann (Willocke) Hall, who died February 8, 1664-65. He married (second) Mary, daughter of Richard Platt of Milford. She died June 1, 1669.

IZRAHIAH WHITMORE, son of Thomas and Sarah (Hall) Whitmore, was born in Middletown, March 8, 1656-7, and died about 1742.

He was a magistrate of Middletown and deputy to the General Court from 1721 to 1728.

He married, May 13, 1692, Rachel Stow, daughter

## WETMORE

of Rev. Samuel and Hope (Fletcher) Stow of Middletown.

JEREMIAH WETMORE, son of Izrahiah and Rachel (Stow) Whitmore, was born November 8, 1703, in Middletown, where he died October 2, 1753.

He married Abigail Butler of Wethersfield.

JEREMIAH WETMORE, JR., son of Jeremiah and Abigail (Butler) Wetmore, was born November 25, 1727, in Middletown, where he died March 26, 1790.

He was a mariner engaged in the West Indies trade at a time when there was considerable foreign commerce carried on from Middletown.

He married Hannah, daughter of Josiah Hobbs of Weston, Massachusetts. She was born January 5, 1729, in Boston, and died August 5, 1802.

WILLIAM WETMORE, son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Hannah (Hobbs) Wetmore, was born October 30, 1749, in Middletown, and died in Boston, October, 1830.

He graduated from Harvard College, A.B., 1770, and A.M., 1773. He settled in Salem, Massachusetts, where for three years he studied law under William Pynchon, and was admitted to the bar April 1, 1774. About 1776 he moved to Maine, where he became







WILLIAM WETMORE

## WETMORE

Judge of Probate of Hancock County, and remained until 1804, when he moved to Boston. He was made Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, an office which he held for many years. He was also one of the founders of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1794.

Judge William Wetmore married (first), November 5, 1776, Catherine, daughter of William Pyncheon of Salem. She died July 28, 1778. He married (second), October 8, 1782, Sarah, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Sarah (Erving) Waldo, born November 30, 1762, in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. She died, August 3, 1805, in Boston. (*See Waldo Line.*)

SARAH WALDO WETMORE, daughter of Judge William and Sarah (Waldo) Wetmore, was born May 24, 1784, in Salem, and died August 22, 1855, in Boston. She married, August 27, 1808, Judge Joseph Story, son of Dr. Elisha and Mehitable (Pedrick) Story. (*See Story Line.*)











Waldo

*Arms:* Or, a bend azure between three leopards' faces  
gules.

*Crest:* A griffin's head erased vert.

*Motto:* Nil sine Deo.



## WALDO

**C**ORNELIUS WALDO, immigrant ancestor was born in England in 1624 and died in Chelmsford, Massachusetts, January 3, 1700-01. Nothing is known of his parentage but old family letters indicate that the family lived in or near London.

Cornelius Waldo settled in Ipswich on or soon after his arrival in New England. Proof of this is found in "Cogswell's in America" which says that his name first appears in the town records as follows: "Cornelius Waldo, John Cogswell's farmer." This would indicate that he was employed by John Cogswell, whose daughter he married, or that he lived on the Cogswell farm.

On January 2, 1651, "John Cogswell Senior" conveyed to "my sonne in law Cornelius Waldoe all that my dwelling house scituate and being at Chebacco Falls with the appurtenances together with all ye land meadow & pasture thereunto belonging contayning by estimation forty and nine acres be it more or less scituate lying and being on ye southeast side of Chebacco river and bounded upon said river & alsoe upon certaine land of William Story toward the southeast, & upon certain land of Samuel Young-



## WALDO

love toward the southeast, & upon certain land of Samuel Younglove toward the southwest with all & singular the appurtenances, in the bounds of the town of Ipswich in the shire of Essex in New England — and unto this grant doth my wife Elizabeth consent.”

Cornelius Waldo moved to Chelmsford in 1665 and during the next twenty years he seems to have lived sometimes in Chelmsford and sometimes in Dunstable, as in deeds given during this period both places are given as his residence. He was one of the founders of the church in Dunstable and served as its deacon. The last mention of him in the town records refer to him as “Deacon Waldow” and states that on March 1, 1698, he was elected selectman of Chelmsford. He disposed of his property before his death, and died intestate at the age of seventy-five.

Cornelius Waldo married, in 1650-51, Hannah Cogswell, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Thompson) Cogswell of Ipswich. She was born at Westbury Leigh, County Wilts, England, in 1624 and died in Charlestown, Massachusetts, December 25, 1704.

JONATHAN WALDO, son of Cornelius and Hannah (Cogswell) Waldo, was born probably in Chelmsford about 1668, and died in Boston, May 25, 1731. He is





CORNELIUS WALDO

## WALDO

thought to have left home as a young man and gone to Boston, where he became a prominent and wealthy merchant, a large landowner and a man of importance in the community.

On August 15, 1718, he became one of the thirty associate owners of the Muscungus Patent in Maine, a tract of land comprising about 500,000 acres.

He retired from business in 1727 and was then living in Queen Street, later Court Street, as is learned from the following notice in the "*New England Weekly Journal*" of February 26, 1728:

"Mr. Jonathan Waldo of Boston now dwelling in the House lately improved by Mr. John Eyre in Queen Street having several months past left off Trade; desires all Persons indebted to him forthwith to make up accounts and Pay their respective debts which will prevent trouble and charges, Any persons that have demands on him are desired to bring their accounts and Receive their Ballances."

Jonathan Waldo was one of the largest property owners of his time. He owned large tracts of land in the townships of Rutland and Worcester in the Province of Massachusetts Bay and in several towns in Maine and in the Colony of Connecticut. It is

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said that it took his executors years to dispose of his property and settle his estate. His will is dated May 15, 1731, and was probated June 11, 1731; the inventory of his estate amounted to more than 30,000 pounds, indicating that he was one of the wealthiest men of his day.

The following is quoted from the "*Boston Gazette*" of May 31, 1731:

"On the 26 past died here and on Monday last was Honorably interred Mr. Jonathan Waldo in the 63rd year of his age who some time since was one of the most considerable shopkeepers of this place; but did of late retire to a more private life. He was always justly accounted a Man of Integrity, a fair dealer and a liberal benefactor to the Poor; and hath left large donations to Pious Uses."

Jonathan Waldo married (first), November 28, 1692, Hannah Mason. She was born about 1668 and died May 16, 1726. He married (second), in 1727, Priscilla (Hemans) Sparhawk, widow of Rev. John Sparhawk. She died before March 31, 1755, when her will was probated at Kittery, York County, Maine.

GENERAL SAMUEL WALDO, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Mason) Waldo, was baptized in the First





BRIGADIER-GENERAL SAMUEL WALDO.

1695 - 1759.

(From the original painting, at Bowdoin College.)





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Church in Boston, December 22, 1695, and died at or near the present site of Bangor, Maine, May 23, 1759. Little is known of his early life except that he attended the Boston Latin School, which "enabled him to write forcibly, speak effectively and judge discreetly." As a young man he worked for his father as a clerk and later engaged in business in partnership with his cousin, Cornelius Waldo. This partnership was in effect September 5, 1734, when the following advertisement appeared in the Boston "*News-Letter*":

"Best London Market Madera Wine lately imported hither via St. Kitts; to be sold by the Pipe, Hogshead or Quarter Cask by Messrs. Samuel and Cornelius Waldo."

Their counting-house and warehouse was near the "Crown," a coffee house on King Street, and later they moved to Merchants Row, near the Swing Bridge. The partnership apparently was dissolved prior to 1738 for in that year Samuel Waldo was in business for himself and advertised in the "*Boston Evening Post*" on August 7 as follows:

"Lately imported and to be sold by Mr. Samuel Waldo at his house in Queen Street Choice Irish Duck, fine Florence Wine and a Parcel of Butter."

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Samuel Waldo became a prominent and influential citizen of Boston, but his principal interest was the "Muscungus Patent" in which he inherited his father's share. This extensive grant of land in Maine was given by the Plymouth Council, March 2, 1629, to John Beauchamp of London and Thomas Leverett of Boston, England. It extended from the seaboard, between the Penobscot and Muscungus rivers, to an unsurveyed line running east and west "so far north as would without interfering with the Kennebec Patent or any other, embrace a territory equal to thirty miles square." It consisted of the whole of the present counties of Knox and Waldo, nearly a million acres and later a part of Penobscot county was included. For this immense tract no consideration was paid. Upon the death of John Beauchamp, Thomas Leverett succeeded to the whole grant and in 1714 John Leverett, President of Harvard College and great-grandson of the original grantee, became owner of the patent. In 1718 he divided the land into ten shares which he conveyed to ten men, known as the "Ten Proprietors," who later admitted twenty others, known as the "Twenty Associates." Among the latter were Samuel Waldo's father and Cornelius Waldo, his cousin and partner. Settlements were

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established at the present towns of Thomaston and Warren, but because of trouble with the Indians, little progress was made. In 1726, when a man named David Dunbar, who styled himself "Surveyor General of the King's Woods," demanded all pine trees in Maine having a diameter of two feet or more, for the British Navy, it was decided to send an agent to England to protest. Samuel Waldo was chosen for this difficult mission, in which he was so successful that he received one-half of the whole patent for his services. In 1734 he purchased an additional 300,000 acres, thus becoming the owner of the original tract, which thereafter became known as the "Waldo Patent."

Samuel Waldo devoted the remainder of his life to the settlement of this enormous tract and made more than fifteen trips to England with this end in view. Settlers began to arrive from England, the north of Ireland and Germany, and he lived to see the Patent, a wilderness when he acquired it, settled with ten prosperous plantations. A county and two towns perpetuate his name, while one of the loftiest granite hills in this vicinity is named Mount Waldo.

While little is definitely known about the origin

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of papermaking in Maine, it is certain that Samuel Waldo was a pioneer in the industry. He built a paper mill at Falmouth on the Presumpscot River in 1734 and at about the same time began to manufacture lime.

Samuel Waldo was an intimate friend of Sir William Pepperell and William Shirley and it was largely through his influence in London that the latter was appointed to succeed Jonathan Belcher as Governor. Though a power in politics, he did not seek office for himself, but he was often chosen for signal honors. In 1742 he was selected to represent the citizens of Boston and on their behalf to accept from Peter Faneuil, the gift of the hall, now known as "Faneuil Hall." He was also chosen to thank the Governor for a portrait of His Majesty and in 1742, 1743, 1747 and 1748, to visit the schools.

Samuel Waldo became a Colonel in 1739 and was in command of a regiment in 1745 when the expedition against Louisburg was undertaken. Sir William Pepperell, Commander-in-Chief, commissioned him Brigadier-general, second in command of the Massachusetts forces.

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In 1749 he made his last trip to England and was presented at Court, receiving praise from the King for his outstanding military services.

In 1759 Governor Pownell made an expedition to Maine for the purpose of establishing a fort on the Penobscot, and General Waldo accompanied him, although not in an official capacity. His death occurred soon after their arrival in Maine. The expedition returned to Wassaumkeag Point, where the remains of General Waldo were interred on May 25 with military honors.

General Waldo died intestate. The inventory of his estate amounted to 59,148 pounds, eighteen shillings and six pence. During the Revolution most of his property was confiscated as all his heirs except his granddaughter, Mrs. Lucy (Fluker) Knox, were Royalists. Her husband, General Knox, later succeeded in recovering a large part of the estate.

General Waldo married, intentions published in Boston, June 20, 1722, Lucy Wainwright, daughter of Major Francis and Sarah (Whipple) Wainwright of Ipswich. She was born April 30, 1704, in Ipswich, and died August 7, 1741, in Boston.



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SAMUEL WALDO, son of General Samuel and Lucy (Wainwright) Waldo, was born May 7, 1723, in Boston, and baptized in the First Church, May 12, 1723. He died April 16, 1770, in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine. He was educated at the Boston Latin School and graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1743. He then moved to Falmouth, where he spent the remainder of his life and became one of the town's most prominent citizens.

He took part in the expedition to Louisburg and received his commission as commissary on February 3, 1774. He was commissioned Brevet-captain on March 23 in the same year and Captain, October 12, 1745. He was elected representative to the General Court in 1749 and from that time on he became increasingly active in public affairs.

He accompanied his father to England in 1753 for the purpose of securing settlers for the Waldo Patent in Maine and traveled throughout Germany, where he distributed a circular extolling the advantages and the opportunities in the New World. A translation of this circular, in which he styled himself "The Royal British Captain Waldo, hereditary

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Lord of Broad Bay, Massachusetts” is to be found in volume six of the “Maine Historical Society’s Collections.”

In 1759 he was again elected representative from Falmouth to the General Court, and on October 31 of that year he was elected Judge of the Probate Court for Cumberland County and continued to hold this office until the time of his death.

During the latter part of his life much of his time was taken up with his duties as administrator of his father’s vast estate. The disturbed state of the country prevented ready sale and much of the property was lost to the family through confiscation during the Revolution.

The following notice of Judge Waldo’s death was printed in the “*Boston Post*,” April 23, 1770:

“We hear from Falmouth, Casco Bay, that last Monday died there, after a short illness, the Hon. Samuel Waldo, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of Cumberland and Colonel of one of the Regiments of Militia there.”

Rev. Smith of St. Paul’s Church records in his journal, under date of April 20, 1770, “Col. Waldo was buried with great parade under the church with

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a sermon and under arms." The body was later brought to Boston and interred in King's Chapel Burying Ground.

Judge Waldo married (first), in August, 1760, Grizell Oliver, daughter of Andrew and Mary (Sanford) Oliver of Boston. She was born May 9, 1737, in Boston, and died in February, 1761, in Falmouth. He married (second), February 23, 1762, Sarah Erving, daughter of John and Abigail (Philips) Erving. She was born June 8, 1737, in Boston, where she died, November 25, 1817, and was buried in the King's Chapel Burying Ground.

Mrs. Sarah Erving Waldo moved to Boston after her husband's death and lived first on Court Street, and later on Tremont Street. Town records show that on March 23, 1792, she signed a deed conveying to James Bowdoin an estate on the "west side of Tremont Street near Court Street where she now dwells." In her will, dated March 1, 1815, and probated October 30, 1817, she names "the four children of my late son Samuel Waldo, deceased, viz: Samuel Waldo, Francis Wainwright Waldo, William Tyng Waldo and Sarah Erving Waldo; grand-daughter Sarah Waldo Story, wife of Hon. Judge

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Story; my five grandchildren, the children of my deceased daughter Sally Wetmore, late the wife of the Hon. William Wetmore, viz: Sarah Waldo Story, Augusta Wetmore, Hestor Ann Wetmore, Thomas Wetmore and Samuel Waldo Wetmore; my daughter Lucy Wolcot, wife of Alexander Wolcot of the City of Middletown, Conn.; my daughter-in-law Sarah Tyng Chase, widow of the late Salmon Chase, Esq." The executors were Thomas L. Winthrop and George W. Erving "now Minister of United States to Spain." The estate inventoried at \$92,961.92.

SARAH WALDO, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Sarah (Erving) Waldo, was born November 30, 1762, in Falmouth, and died August 3, 1805, in Boston. She married, October 8, 1782, Judge William Wetmore, son of Jeremiah, Jr., and Hannah (Hobbs) Wetmore. (*See Wetmore Line.*)





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